REGISTERED No. 1—1876

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,698.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. PATNA, 1780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J.E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 5th January and on MONDAY, the 8th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on MONDAY, the 25th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. EUPHRATES 803 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 29th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

FANCY STATIONERY.

THE new REPP or RIBBED Note Paper, best Satin Laid, in fancy boxes, with illuminated covers, as follows:—

8vo. CREAM LAID:	
per box of 50 sheets of note paper and 50 envelopes	Rs. 3 12
per box of 5 quires paper only	" 3 12
envelopes, *square*, per box of 100	" 3 0
8vo. AZURE BLUE LAID:	
per box of 50 sheets note paper and 50 envelopes	" 3 12
" of 5 quires paper only	" 3 12
envelopes, *square*, per box of 100	" 3 0
8vo. BLUE LAID, OBLONG SHAPED NOTE:	
per box of 5 quires paper	" 3 12
8vo. IN ASSORTED COLORS:	
per box of 50 sheets paper and 50 envelopes	" 3 12
ALBERT, CREAM LAID:	
per box of 5 quires paper only	" 2 12
ALBERT, AZURE BLUE:	
per box of 5 quires paper only	" 2 12
" *oblong shaped*	" 2 12
ENVELOPES, AZURE BLUE, per 100	" 2 8

THACKER, VINING & CO.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage*, *mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache, &c.*, it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W.Haselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 26th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS.......... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE		23rd December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL.......... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N.B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOS. COLLINS.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on the 23rd instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd Dec. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, at No. 36, Berkley Place, Byculla. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd Dec., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Berkley Place, the handsome household furniture, &c., of W. STEWART, Esq., the same comprises, glassware, porcelainware, plated, tea and coffee services, cruet and liquor frames, breakfast cruet. waiter, table candlesticks, table spoons and forks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, washing and dressing tables, drawing-rooms, easy arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, sideboard, reclining couch, double camp cot, child's cradle, wardrobes, clothes, press, dressing glasses, Brussels carpet, kerosine oil lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, hand-sewing machine bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, superior gilt console tables, 1 3 and 6 light hanging argand lustres, wall argand lamps and brackets, carpets, best plated glass and porcelain wares, China garden flower stands, choice plants and ferns, &c., at No. 190, Dhun eebhoy Putloo Street, Girgaum Back Road, close to Church Missionary house.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above named residence, the valuable household furniture, plants, &c.. of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF superior 1st Class Moulmain Teak, Cedar and Mahogany Squares and Cedar and Mahogany Scantlings.

On TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Frere Bunder.

About 200 superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.

29 Cedar and Moulmein Squares and a quantity of Cedar and Mahogany Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1876.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S COMPANY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

TO-DAY, AT 3,
SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Admission.—Children 8 annas to all parts of the House.

TO-NIGHT,
SPECIAL PRIZE NIGHT.

FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Every purchaser of a Ticket has an equal share in this Prize Lottery.

☞ COME EARLY ☜
AND SECURE
100 RUPEES FOR 8 ANNAS.

IMMENSE RECEPTION
OF
THE DURBAR FESTIVAL SONG.
Sung by
MISS MARGUERITA WYNN
and which will be repeated this Evening.

☞ REDUCED PRICES. ☜

Dress Circle.... Rs. 3 | Stalls.......... Rs. 2 | Gallery...... Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

The Stage will be handsomely decorated by M. Desiree of Paris.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9. Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 23rd DECEMBER.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
Dr. LYNN.

For this occasion a new and most attractive programme is arranged, including

THE TABLE FLOATING IN MID AIR; Or the medium setting the laws of gravitation at defiance.

THE NOTORIOUS
"SLADE" WRITING MYSTERY.

MIND READING
AND
WONDERS OF SECOND SIGHT.

MORE STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS
IN THE
NEW LIGHT SEANCE,

(In which the Committee may suggest and apply their own tests)

First Class, Rs. 3; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.

Special Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th January 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 189 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 5th February 1877.
Do. do. 28th "
do. do. 21st March "
do. do. 10th April "
do. do. 10th May "

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 22nd December 1876.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE will be CLOSED for the usual CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MAHADAPPA HURRIBA BAJGIR and DADA LUXOOMON WALEKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to purchase from THUCKER JAIRAM SEWJEE, with the consent of JAVERVOW, Widow and Executrix of the Mortgagee, VASSONJEE PURSHOTUM, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two several Messuages, Tenements, and Dwelling Houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort, in Koombarwada Street, in the Sub-District of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,115 and 2,989, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 69 and 67, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Thucker Rowjee Tersee, on the West by the public road called Koombarwada Street aforesaid, on the North by the houses of Sookershiv Kamati Palkeewala and Bora, and on the South by the houses of Eshwar Khatav Shett and Ramjee Bhundaree, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jairam Sewjee. All persons having Claims to the said property by way of Inheritance, Gift, Mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim—Dated this 22nd December 1876.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for Purchasers, No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 9 of 1874.

WITTOBA PANDOORUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Chewoolwady, in Bombay aforesaid, and his son VENAYEK WITTOBA, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Chewoolwady, in Bombay aforesaid .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOVIND PANDOORUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Wowulwady, in Bombay aforesaid, and Gunputrao Pandoorung, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Wowulwady, in Bombay aforesaid .... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 11th December 1876 in the above suit, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung.

Whereas by an Order made in the above suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice BAYLEY on the 14th day of September 1876, it was ordered that the Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung, should pay to Mr. MUNSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI the sum of Rupees Three Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Three, Annas Two and PiesSix, being the balance of the amount of taxed costs due by him to the said Mr. Munsuklal Mugutlal Munshi, And whereas by a Probibitory Order, dated the 24th day of October 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 7th day of October 1876, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached, namely:—Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as GAIWADY, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4, admeasuring one wheel or thereabouts, situate at Mahim in the Sub-District of Manvee, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Balgovindas Hurgovindas, on or towards the West by the Mahim Custom Road, on or towards the North by public passage, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Senoy Community, formerly in the occupation of the tenant of Parwutibai and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung, towards the satisfaction of the said Order.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung, in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 22nd December 1876.

MR. MUNSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,
Attorney for the Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and LODGINGS WANTED in the Fort or Colaba. Address "R. Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts, price Rs. 13, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD & Co.

YORK HAMS, STILTON CHEESE, Caviare, (Whitebait, Muscatels, Figs, Bon Bons, Confectionery, Holly, Fruits, &c., W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

ORCHIDS.—FOR SALE, a selection of 15 different species of ORCHIDS from UPPER BURMAH. On view on board the Ship Northumberland.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—An extensive and splendid choice at moderate prices. WALKER & Co., adjoining Waverley Hotel.

FOR SALE, Forty Yards of very handsome CRETON, Bird Pattern, just received from England, at Re. 1-8-0 per yard. Apply to "X," Post Office, Bombay.

PEARSE'S ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, are declared to be the best ever seen in Bombay. GO AND SEE THEM, at 22 Apollo Street, Fort; 1-8-0 per lb.

REAL YORK HAMS, just received, from 14 to 17 lbs., at Re. 1 per lb. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

LOST, a NEW ZEALAND MEDAL—Any one bringing it to APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS will be REWARDED.

REAL HABANA CIGARS in original packages in Boxes of 100 each, for sale. N. C. DALALL, Cheroot Depot, No. 6, Church Gate Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

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REDUCED PRICES. NOVEMBER 1876.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Cash Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice Rs.	38 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE Rs.	27 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	38 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	30 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0	...	MARSALA	17 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	30 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	33 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character Rs.	33 0	18 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour Rs.	28 0	15 8
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	48 0	25 8	FINE SPARKLING Rs.	32 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	48 0	25 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG Rs.	42 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) Rs.	25 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	18 0	10 0
NIERSTEIN	27 0	14 8	GIESENHEIM	21 0	11 8
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN Rs.	42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING Rs.	35 8	19 0

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG Rs.	33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	41 0	22 8	FINE SPARKLING Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Rs.	21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines)	13 0	7 8	CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	16 0	9 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	32 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	30 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine Rs.	19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN Rs.	30 0	16 8	BEAUNE Rs.	18 0	10 0
POMMARD	25 0	13 8	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	23 0	12 8			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine Rs.	38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine Rs.	38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit Rs.	30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's Rs.	21 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 0	...	Do. do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	38 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 8	...	
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) "	3 8	2 0	MILK PUNCH "	...	1 12	
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen "	2 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR "	...	1 12	
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery, Green "	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...	
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery, Yellow "	5 8	3 0	ORANGE WINE "	...	...	
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy "	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS "	18 0	10 0	
CREME DE NOYEAU, best "	3 0	1 12	ANGOSTURA BITTERS "	...	24 0	
CREME DE CITRONELLE "	3 0	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s	½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE "	3 0	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS			
CREME DE VANILLE "	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS			
ANISETTE "	3 0	...				

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Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjanauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 0	1 2	

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NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Public that they have just received from England, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PRIZE BOOKS.

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Dec. 4, 1876.

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SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS, on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th December 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—

I—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Licking Verandahs, and Hand-peeling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

TAUNUS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES
THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,684 litres which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says:—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters:—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 26th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage; therefore no passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 22ND DEC. 1876.

THE political telegrams received to-day throw no additional light in the situation, but, if anything the feeling is a shade less confident than it was, and Consols in London yesterday had declined from 95⅞ to 95¼; French Rentes from 105 to 104⅘.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is very strong, the sales yesterday having reached 25,000 bales. Prices as quoted by Reuter show an advance of 1-16d. in G.F. Westerns and G. F. Tinnevelly, and a decline of like extent in Mid. Orleans, while G. F. Ginned Dharwar, if correctly quoted, is ⅜d. per lb. higher. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is very firm, but this is merely a reflection of the improvement in the raw staple, and not, so far as we can learn from private advices, the result of any increased demand for Goods and Yarns. The American receipts are evidently the source of strength at present, the total for the past five days being 14,000 bales less than the corresponding period last year, but it is quite possible that like last week the deficiency may be made up in the two remaining days, in which case we should probably see a quieter feeling again.

New York telegrams of Wednesday still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12¼ cents, but March shipment is 1-16 higher, 12⅜ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876 This week.	1876 Last week.	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts...	23,000	29,000	26,000	21,000
Five days' ,, ...	120,000	125,000	134,000	116,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,350,000	.....	2,091,000	1,933,000

The London General Produce Markets are still without change. The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 and in Silesian Spelter a decline of 10s. per ton.

The Bank of England return is slightly less favourable than the preceding week, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 52⅝ to 51⅜ per cent. The Reserve of Notes is less by £375,000 and Bullion by £250,000, while Bills Discounted have increased by £62,500. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills, however, still stands at 2 to 2¼ per cent, indicating no immediate apprehension of dearer money.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has undergone a sharp decline since Saturday last, Fours having fallen from 9½ to 89¼. Fours-and-a half from 91¾ to 90, and Fives-and-a half from 94¼ to 94, even these reduced quotations being given as quite nominal.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 56⅝d. per oz, equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 9 9/16d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been a shade firmer again at from 1/32d. to 1/16d. over yesterday's closing rates, but there has been next to nothing doing either in buying or selling, business being virtually over now until after the holidays. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 5/8d.	per Rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15/16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 10 to 1/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and we still quote demand at ⅛ to 3/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are quiet at about previous rates, say:—Fours, and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET, although fairly steady, is particularly quiet, with but few transactions passing. Bank, Land, and Press shares are all unchanged in value and the only movements in Spinning and Weaving Companies are an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys, a decline of Rs. 10 in Great Easterns and Rs. 15 in Flemings. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 per share higher.

COTTON has been very strong to-day owing to the improved accounts from Liverpool, and even at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy there are few sellers. Business has been done in Good Omra, for January delivery at Rs. 203, and there are buyers of Good Fair at Rs. 194 and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 198 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Some few engagements have been made by Canal steamer for Liverpool at £2 2-6 per ton, which is the current quotation.

PIECE GOODS are still without change of any kind. A fair average business is passing from the Bazaar at previous prices, but from first hands clearances are still small.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th December, 1876.
Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	2,10,796	3	0
Merchandize	5,11,813	7	0
Telegraph	1,542	0	0
Municipal Trains	415	0	0
Total Rs.	7,24,566	10	0
Corresponding Week last year open 1278½ Miles ... Total Rs.	4,54,035	14	7
Increase	2,70,530	11	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CITY OF CANTON, 908 tons, Captain D. Latto will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE EAGLE, 529 tons, Captain C. Hodgson, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE BRIG FUTTAY REHMON, 67 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE QUEEN'S CLIFF, 596 tons, Captain J Davis, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. GLAMORGAN, 1,511 tons, Captain A. Buck, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S CO.'S S. S. CALIPSO, 1,259 tons, Captain F. Egger, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain T. H. Franks, arrived in harbour, on the 21st instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collins, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Athenton, Mr. M. Natan, Mr. and Mrs. Gvenstein, and Mr. A. Clinfield.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Bergolat, Mr. Iver, Major LeMessurer, and sixty-eight deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same port with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Henderson and servant, Mr. S. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Macrae and four servants, M. F. Massatti, Mr. D. McIver, and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Dec 18.
	Pachumba (s)	Franks	Kurrachee, Dec 18.
22	Europa (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Nov 18.
	Copia (s)	Tucker	Cardiff, Nov 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.
	Eagle	Hodson	Akyab.
	Queens Cliff	Davis	Akyab.
	Futtay Rehmon	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Calpso (s)	Egger	Trieste, &c.
	G. T. Manson	Humphrey	Diamond Island.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of Baltimore, Collins, to Liverpool.
Steamer Glamorgan, Buck, to Calcutta.
Ship City of Canton' Latto, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba to Kurrachee.
Barque Chile, to United Kidgdom.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
18	Siam Moukut (s)	Titler	Penang, Dec 7.
	Baun	Rae	Liverpool.
	Amicus	Moffat	Penang, Nov 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
18	Eldorado (s)	......	......
	Sea Gull (s)	......	......

PASSENGER.

PER SIAM MOUKUT.—Mr. H. Newman, H. B. M. Vice Consul, Mr. S. Bateman, Secretary to H. H. the Ex. Regent.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY AMICUS.—Barque Bebington from Auckland to Calcutta 30 days out off Junk Ceylon about 10 days ago.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
18	Bride	....	Ganjam.
19	Copenhagen	....	Coast.
	Malda (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
18	Dorunda (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Almora (s)	....	Pondy & Negapatam.
19	Emma Sims	....	Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—1,000 bundles hoop iron, Young and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—60 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lorne s—6 cases wine, B Manockjee Punthakey; 50 casks pale ale, 47 cases sherry, 2[illegible] cases whiskey, 33 cases port, 80 cases claret, and 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 20 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 320 kegs, paints, Benn, Ashley and Co; 30 packages gunpowder, Keekabboy Shaik Hoossein; 49 cases matches, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Eagle—90 kegs nails, Amirudin Fazulally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 40 cases beer and 91 cases wine, A C Gunpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—5 cases peacock feathers, E Frankenberg and Co; 43 bales wool, Topun Inderjee, 7 bales wool, Sewjee Lalljee; 15 bales wool, Valubdass Nursey; 2 bales wool, C N Go[illegible]es and Co; 33 bales cotton, Nursey Khutto[illegible].
Aristocrat s—33 bales wool, Damoder Pragjee; 38 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 27 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—58 bales silk, Forbes and Co; 70 cases peacock feathers, Mamedally Lookmanjee; 6 bales skins and 17 cases olibanum, Fukeer Momed Munjee; 100 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lallee; 9 baskets guta purcha, P & O S N Co; 4 bales skins, Ruzutally Alliraza; 24 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR HAVRE.

Siam s,—10 bales cotton, Ewart, Lathan & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Chile, 5,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s,—330 bags gingellyseed, W. Nicol & Co.
Sumatra s,—325 cwts B. horns, Geo. Lockhart & Co; 1870 bags teel seed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 250 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers; 560 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s,—1,852 packages wheat, and 1,365 bags gingeley seed, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s,—160 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra s,—1 bag rapeseed, 2 bags linseed, 2 bags teel seed and 3 bales catton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s,—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s,—2 cases cambay stone, Jugjeewan Purmanund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Glamorgan s.—50 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewlall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—10 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 9 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 15 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mitha Munjee; 23 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 11 packages kismiss and 73 packages red raisins, Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 50 packages red raisins Sullaman Malladina; 100 packages red raisins, 17 bundles E teeth, and 49 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 bales twist, Ghellabhoy Moolchund; 12 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 20 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 15 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pocha; 66 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium, Coondunmull Sarondhur; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 102 packages red raisins, Jeewanjee Nowrojee; 35 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 75 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 200 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 chests fishmaws, Cuzubally Allyruza; 30½ chests a opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 42 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 22 chests opium, N G Abraham; 43 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 18½ chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 146 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Gurshamdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—8 chests opium, Seereeram Sewdutram; 10 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 13 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 27 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium Roognath Jugnath.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Wemyss, Capt, Bengal 41st Regt, from leave, from England.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Edcl Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Moir, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Roberts, Capt, Bengal General List Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Hogg, Capt, Bombay Poona Horse, on duty, from Ssiroor.
Plowden, Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, from leave from England.
Reid, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, from leave, from England.
Oldham, Capt, Bombay R E, from furlough, from England.
Johnson, Col, Bengal Military Dept, Govt of India, on duty, from ——.
Murray, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Mayne, Lieut, Col, Madras R E, from furlough, from England.
Hichens, Lieut Col, Bengal R E, on duty, from England.
Skardon, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Keen, Major, Bombay 9th Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Gunning, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Curran, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DECEMBER 22.

Oldham, Capt, Bombay R E, from furlough, from England.
Gilbert Cooper, Lieut Col, Bombay Dy Judge Adocate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.

Day, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to ——
Saunders, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to ——

DECEMBER 21.

Moir, Surg Major Bengal Medl Dept, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Stockley, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Deolalee.

DECEMBER 22.

Maude, Col, Bombay J A G on leave, to Poona.
Dalal, Bombay Ind Medl Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Wemyss, Capt, Bengal 41st Light Infantry, to join, to Morar Gwalior.
Roberts, Capt, Bengal General List Cavalry, on duty, to Morar Gwalior.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Edcl Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Reid, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, on duty, to Farrakhabad.
Clarkson, Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Tanna.
Henderson, Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Ducat, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, to Kolhapore.
Foster, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.
Becke, Capt, Bombay 21st Regt, N I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 19.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Lee-Warner, Special Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 14th inst the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled, and he is granted a fortnight's subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Surgn Maj Robert William Cockerill, Surgn, 3rd Dist Offg Surgn, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medl College, to be Surgn, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medl College, with effect from the date of Surgn-Maj Paul's retirement.

Surgn Alexander Porter, M D, F R C S I, M R I A, Civil Surgn and Supt of of Jail, Akola, Actg Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, to be Surgn 4th Dist, Madras.

Surgn Samuel Bradshaw Hunt, Surgn, 4th Dist, Madras, to be Surgn, 3rd Dist, Madras, including "Body Guard."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R Sharpe having, on the 22nd Nov 1876, over-staid his two years furlough forfeits his appointment of Dist and Sessions Judge of South Malabar from that date.

Mr A McC Webster, Actg Comsr of the Nilgiris, assumed charge of the office from Mr Comyn on the forenoon of the 19th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G D Irvine, Actg Sub-Collr of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, from Mr Austin in the forenoon of the 15th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Maj R S Jago, Depy Consvr of Forests, Nilgiris, privilege leave for two months, under Sec 30 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr John Henry Gorstin, Collr and Mag of South Arcot, to act as Secy to Govt in the Revenue Dept during the absence of the Hon D F Carmichael on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Godavery Dist, to act as Collr and Mag of South Arcot during the employment of Mr Garstin on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Robert Davidson, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput to act as Collr and Mag of Kurnool during the employment of Mr H S Thomas on other duty or until further orders.

Judicial—Mr James Hope, Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, vice Mr Sharpe who vacates under the Furlough Rules by extended absence; but to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput during the employment of Mr Davidson on other duty or until further orders.

Mr John Kelsall to be Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam, vice Mr Hope; but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Godavery Dist, during the employment of Mr Horsfall on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Thomas von Donop Harding to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly, vice Mr Kelsall, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Nellore during the employment of Mr Daniel on other duty or until further orders.

The above substantive appointments to have effect from the 22nd Nov 1876, the date on which Mr G R Sharpe's two years' leave expired.

Mr A G Murray, S C, is appointed to the Dist of Chingleput temporarily for employment under the Collr on State Relief Works.

Maj C D Baynes, 1st Asst Supt Revenue Survey Dept, to do duty under the Collr of Salem in connection with State Relief Works.

Capt R Wilson, Infy Genl List, to do duty temporarily under the Comsr of Police in connection with State Relief Works.

Mr J H Cooke, 2nd Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, to duty under the Collr of Coimbatore in connection with State Relief Works.

Maj F J Hicks, Supdt of Police, Kurnool Dist, to be temporarily placed on special duty in connection with State Relief Works.

Mr W McQuhae, Collr and Mag of Madura, resumed charge of the Dist from Mr J G Horsfall, the Actg Collr, on the 11th inst.

Mr A McC. Webster, Collr and Mag of South Canara, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr G Stokes, the Actg Head Asst Collr, on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made, with effect from 1st January 1877:—

Mr Cecil Scott to be Temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, for employment on Narsaveram and Corteliar River embankments, Special Relief Works, under the Suptdg Engr, Chingleput.

The following promotions are ordered, with effect from the 1st Sept 1876:—

Lt O V Boddy, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporary; Lt C B Henderson, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporary. To complete the Establishment: Mr J Trail to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, permanent.

The following promotions are ordered, with effect from date of joining the Famine Dist to which the officers have been transferred:—

Mr C D Macleane to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade temporary; Mr C H B Burlton to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary.

Mr E C Bowyer-Smyth, Asst Engir, 2nd grade, having reported his return to duty on the 15th Dec, is posted to the Nellore Dist for employment on the East Coast Canal, to join promptly.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G O G No 729 dated 17th Nov 1876, appointing Col C H, Cookes, R H A, to officiate as Supt of the Gunpowder Factory, is cancelled.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Administrative Medl Staff of H M's British Forces:—

Surgn Maj J Lamprey, M B, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank with effect from the date on which he took up the administrative duties of the Presidency Circle, vice Depy Surgn Genl Thompson, transferred to Bangalore.

Surgn Maj D Macqueen, M D, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank, with effect from the 8th Sept 1876, vice Depy Surgn Genl Stewart, promoted and removed to Bombay.

The services of Surgn M Robinson, Indian Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of Mysore.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Capt's Robert Gedoin Jenkins, George Silver Keith, Charles Langley Highmoor, James Best Taylor, Thomas Ormsby Underwood, John Alexander Richmond, and Charles Arkcoll Porteous. To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service from the 13th Dec 1876.

The services of Maj G U Knox, No 4 Batty, 5th Bgde, R A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Political Dept.

The following Order by the Officer Comdg Trichinopoly is confirmed:—

Authorizing the Executive Comst Officer, Trichinopoly, to issue 60 lb. of soapnuts for the use of certain horses of the D Batty, 9th Bgde. R A, infected with a skin disease.

Col A H Hope, S C Comdt 4th (P W O) Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. This cancels the furlough granted to Col Hope in G O G No 802, dated 12th Dec 1876.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Lt Col D W Williams, Infy, and Maj E H Thomas, S C, arrived at Madras on the 14th Dec 1876.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt E A Bruce, Offg Sub Asst Commissary Genl 1st class, to act as Depy Asst Commissary Genl 2nd class; and Capt J A Richmond, Offg Sub Asst Commissary Genl 2nd class, to Sub Asst Comsy Genl 1st class, during the absence on general leave in India of Maj J D W Sewell or until further orders.

The services of Capt R Wilson, Infy Genl List, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Dept.

Capt M C Foole, S C, Asst Comsr, British Burmah, is permitted to avail himself of the furlough granted to him in G O G No 658 dated 27th Oct 1876, as soon after the expiry of three months from the date of that order as he can be spared from his civil duties.

Surgn Maj Clarence Cooper, M D F R C S, Offg Principal Medl Storekeeper, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st Nov. 1876, vice Surg Maj Day, retired.

Maj J C Gunning Sub-Asst Comy Genl, is posted to Port Blair, vice Maj Wright whose tour of foreign service expires.

Surgn H M C Archdall, in medical charge 3 th Reg N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras.

G O G No 747, dated 25th Nov 1876, placing the services of Surgn A H Leapingwell at the disposal of the Chief Comr, British Burmah, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Maj F J Hicks, S C Supt of Police, arrived at Bombay on the 14th Dec 1876.

The services of Asst Apothecary J Brown are placed at the disposal of the Colonial Govt, Straits' Settlements, for employment under the Johore State

The following alteration of rank and promotion are made in the Medl Dept:—

2nd Class Assist Apothecary W H Haller will take rank from the 16th Oct 1876, vice Asst Apothecary J Brown, seconded.

Passed Hospital Apprentice William Henry Cooper to be 2nd class Asst Apothecary from the 2nd Nov 1876, vice Asst Apothecary Wade, deceased.

The services of Maj A G Murray, S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Dept.

HIGH COURT.—23RD DECEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

489-76—In person—Chand Beebee vs Shaik Adum bin Ali Saheb &c.—C. Smale—Part heard.
683-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Essabhoy Abdoolally and another vs Jamubhoo widow.
249-76—In person—Soorjee Damjee vs Malai Assoo and others.
37-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Hurbun Nursey and others—Janardhun and G and Macfarlane.
359-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Sewjee Ramjee vs Vussonjee Cursonjee.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.

The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.

Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—December 22nd, at Kirkee, the wife of J. Johnson, Esq., Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

EASUM—December 17th, at Kirkee, Annie, wife of the Rev. R. Easum, Chaplain of Kirkee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRESWELL.—December 17th, at Aligarh, the wife of E. W. Creswell, Esq, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEAN.—December 17th, at the Caledonian Dock, Howrah, the wife of Samuel Dean, of a daughter.

JACK.—December 19th, at 3 Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Evan A. Jack, Esq., of a son.

KING.—December 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of F. St Aubyn King, of a son.

STRAGHAN.—December 14th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of W. G. Straghan, Lieutenant, H M's 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOPKINS—STRONG.—December 14th, at Calcutta, at James's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Chas. S. W. Hopkins, third son of the late J. W. Hopkins, of "Woodfield House," Charlton-on-Medlock, England, to Florence Sophia, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. G Strong.

DEATH.

MACILVENNA.—December 17th, at Ootacamund, Mariana MacIlvenna, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

THE most disquieting news received from England during the last day or two is the announcement of Lord Beaconsfield's ill health. How many Englishmen to whom the name of Disraeli was merely the symbol of a versatile literary genius and a political dexterity crowned with unexampled success have learnt this year during many anxious months of suspense to reverence the familiar name as that of the only English statesman who in these degenerate days understands the Eastern Question, and who is prepared to uphold the foreign policy which made England a great Empire with a courage and constancy worthy of Chatham or Palmerston! It is a national misfortune that Lord Beaconsfield is now ending instead of only beginning his political career, and that failing health may compel him to abandon the active direction of public affairs to weak kneed colleagues who are overawed by the fierce rhetoric of Mr. Gladstone and the daily criticisms of journalists skilled only in declamation. Unless we misread the telegrams, it appears as if General Ignatieff's joke about a neutral occupation of Bulgaria had been discussed seriously by the British Government, and that it might even have been approved of unconditionally but for the opposition of the Prime Minister. The death or retirement of Lord Beaconsfield would at this moment therefore be an irreparable calamity. With his fall the steerage of the realm would too probably give way. The Government, without him, would probably sanction a compromise which would be furiously resisted by Turkey, and which is so utterly ludicrous in itself that General Ignatieff must go into fits of laughter whenever he thinks how he kept his countenance while bringing it before the representatives of the Great Powers. If the Premier be lost to the nation or be overborne by his colleagues and forced to retire, we must look to the Turks alone to keep Russia from having everything her own way henceforth in the East. Happily, the Turks may be relied upon not to let Russia have Constantinople without fighting for it. The new Sultan has gone to the utmost bounds of concession by appointing Midhat Pasha Grand Vizier and authorizing him to carry out his plan of reforms for the whole Empire; and now the decks are cleared for action, and, if the other Powers insist on a military occupation of Bulgaria, the sword must decide what is to be the fate of Turkey.

It can no longer be denied—except by doctrinaires of Sir G. Campbell's type, who, after the fashion of Anglo-Indian officials, first form a theory and then make their experience square with it—that a cordial understanding between England and Russia for the partition of Turkey will expose British India to the danger of insurrection and civil war. The Akhoond of Swat, whose authority is supreme on the North-West Frontier, has already begun to preach a holy war against the Feringhees; and he is quite justified in making such a reply to Mr. Gladstone's appeals to Europe to join in a crusade against the Turks. Of the two, we should think that the Mussulman is the honester fanatic. In the present temper of the Afreedees and the Ameer of Cabul, nothing would be easier for the Akhoond than to induce all the frontier tribes to form a league against the English, as quickly as it was known that England had concluded a dishonourable alliance with Russia, and the flames of war once lighted would soon spread over a great part of India. We do not make this forecast with the object of showing that English policy ought to be guided by the wishes of Indian Mussulmans, but only to demonstrate the foolishness of the theory that England can find peace and security in a Russian alliance. Whatever course the English Ministry takes, serious dangers must be encountered; and we are by no means prepared to affirm that the border tribes would help the Government of India against the Russians if England stood by Turkey. We have no particular faith in the gratitude of Indian Mussulmans, and all we contend for is that England should maintain her traditional policy in the East and fight for her own interests instead of relying on the friendship of others. The same game which was played in 1838-40 and again in 1858 by Persia, instigated by Russian agents, will seemingly be played over again as soon as war breaks out. Persia will, no doubt, attempt to seize Bagdad on one side and Herat on the other; and the plain duty of the Government of India is to forestall such enterprises by sending a naval and military force up the Persian Gulf to take possession of Mohammerah, and by greatly strengthening the so-called escort at Khelat and Quetta, so that it may be ready to proceed when called upon to Candahar and Herat.

THE expectation seems to be general among the natives—based on we know not what idle rumour—that the Government of India will reward the Nizam for his loyal attendance at Delhi by relinquishing the direct administration of Berar. We do not know that Sir Salar Jung has made any fresh application for the restitution of Berar since Lord Salisbury two years ago emphatically endorsed Lord Northbrook's decision to receive no more letters from the Nizam's Minister on the subject; but we fear he has set his heart on getting back the lost province for his master, and we are sorry for it, as his hopes will be infallibly disappointed. The tone of the letters on this subject which were addressed to Lord Northbrook's Government by the Minister was thoroughly objectionable; but Sir Salar has been a good friend to the British Government, and is personally a man whom Englishmen like and admire, and it is a matter for regret that he should covet a boon which in the interest of the Empire must be denied him. It is quite certain that Lord Lytton's Government will be as firm regarding Berar as Lord Northbrook was; and not an inch of the assigned territory will be given back to the Nizam so long as the English rule India. When this determination of the Government is once distinctly understood, we have no doubt Sir Salar Jung will, with the philosophy of a true statesman, make up his mind to accept the inevitable.

INDIAN official life is composed of dull elements, so extremely dismal that, were necessity not the first law of nature, there are few Englishmen who would surrender their freedom to bask in the sunshine of this ungenial clime. The days are long gone and past which added change, excitement, lustre, and the prospect of distinction to an ambitious career. It was then no sacrifice to turn your back on the land of your birth, for with the hope of return in affluence was mingled the thought of a stirring and eventful life. But now the influence of a dry monotony creeps into your very soul—all the beauty of life, the charm of society, the refined pleasures of existence, the music, the art, the drama, the oratory of distinguished men, the productions of human ingenuity and thought, all are abandoned; and, were your energy and vigour not supreme, you would fossilize, or, did literature not suspend a glittering lamp to succour and aid you, it would be a blank darkness in the region of Oriental officialdom. Outside a military life, which is unconfined, no Indian can ever attain to more than local importance; he will never cut a figure in the world; he can never shine in those circles most distinguished for learning, eloquence, or wit; he will never reach the highest summits of ambition; he can never become the idol of his country; and why? Because his opportunities are *nil*. These are lamentable reflections, but we suspect they do not go far from the truth. Banish a god in human shape endowed with all the genius of all the men that ever stirred mortality and leave him to petrifaction in a distant land, unsurrounded by the society in which he might have shone like a star of the first magnitude, and permit him to stay in that seclusion for, say, thirty years, and then produce him to the world. Would he be capable of doing very much? Certainly not. Experience would teach him that solitude was conducive to reflection, but want of experience in the use and application of what gifts he possessed and in knowledge of the world would leave him no opportunities of commanding the attention of his fellowmen.

Indian life is divided into two main portions—that spent by a person more or less alone for seven or eight months out of every year, and that passed in the station to which he belongs during four or five months while the rains last. During the first period mechanical official duties engross his entire attention day after day, combined with a little shooting for the sake of relaxation. His thoughts are concentrated on the bearings of the last criminal case, or on a caste dispute, or on petitions for remissions of taxation, or on vernacular correspondence, drowsy and voluminous, or on the sudden collapse of an admirable school house, or on macadamizing a high road, or on dragging about a chain and cross staff, or on selling wood to the profit and advantage of Government, or on manipulating mazy statistics which the mind scarcely fathoms: such and such like are the weary details that comprise the sum total of an Indian career. And, mark you, there is no relief from it; you commence it with your breakfast and digest it with your dinner. Your dreams are mingled with its sombre hues. The items in the brilliant administration of a gigantic empire stink in your nostrils. All business is conducted by correspondence, confined to its own departmental domain, so that the right hand of the State scarcely knows what the left is doing. There are no Executive Councils where public discussions on important and varied questions of the Empire would tend to nurture decided and settled opinions on all subjects, and fire a certain amount of enthusiasm in the service. Everything is done in the dark. The only public debates are those on budget estimates, or on the introduction of a new bill in the Legislative Council. Why is it that subjects affecting *every department* of the State cannot undergo discussion and debate in a public assembly just as these do? There are ample resources and an extensive field which could engage the judgment, learning, and wit of the members of such a house with advantage to the welfare of the Empire. Our external relations with Asia and the world, our internal relations with our tributary princes, our domestic concerns, our commerce, our taxes, immigration, our great public works, our surveys, our police, our forest economy, and crowds of other ramifications of our vast administration could all be submitted for prudent and successful deliberation in public debate to the judgment of such an Executive Council. It would be a universal improvement. Our ideas on all subjects connected with our interest, instead of running along narrow grooves decade after decade, would expand under the salutary influence of friction, and, what would be of incalculable consequence, it would lead to a complete knowledge at home of Indian affairs, in which they are now so lamentably deficient. We are accustomed to mourn and grieve at the exhibitions of unintelligible opinions displayed by our people at home, but it is amazing that they know anything at all considering the misty system which shrouds all in the densest blackness. Well, some will say, there is a free Press which can always exercise the functions of an exponent of public matters, but we beg to state that the Press itself has no means of arriving at adequate results if opinions lie dormant and unexpressed; and, until discussions and debate on every single item in the long list of Indian public affairs can be concentrated in an assembly where all views are publicly expressed, we may still look for ignorance, error, and confusions on the part of our countrymen at home.

In digressing in this way, it was only intended to show what the Indian official had not—viz., an assembly where his ability and parts could shine, and where he would be able to acquire that habit of speech which is the happiest and most brilliant ornament that Nature has bestowed on mankind. But, alas! there is not even this to relieve the tedium and exalt the mind. Every quality of genius, of learning, and of ability is hid under a departmental bushel, and is consigned to pigeon-hole oblivion without ever seeing the light of day.

That portion of the year spent inside a station, in which the rainy season compels them to remain during four or five months, is passed in the company of friends. The same routine of duties which engrossed their care in the districts occupies their time now, but it is varied with social amusements, and a certain amount of conviviality. But they are sterile pleasures, the sap they try to squeeze and suck out of dry realities. And thus they keep life going—

> 'Tis an awful doom,
> Scarce vestige of bloom
> Enlivens the mind or the sense.
> But they eat and drink,
> And they try to sink
> Their sorrow in flimsy pretence.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 1ST DEC.

THE new Russian internal loan is stated to be a success, the whole amount of 100 millions roubles having been subscribed in St. Petersburg and Moscow alone and about half as much again in the provinces. We need not, of course, believe anything more of Russian official assurances than we choose, but in this case, as the loan is the first affair of the kind and the public enthusiasm is now at fever heat, it is very probable that the full amount has at least been made up. Far, however, from this being a good sign, it is probably one of the most unfortunate things that could have happened in the interests of peace since it makes the war preparations all the easier. As for commerce it gives it the finishing blow since the purchases the Russian Government will now be enabled to make abroad must be paid in gold, which will turn the exchanges still more against Russia and depreciate the rouble below even its present price of 28d., the par being 38d. How commerce and trade can stand any more blows in such a country may be judged from a recent article in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, which gives a most unfavourable account of the trade and finance of the Empire. The crisis began, says this authority, with the difficulties of the Moscow Commerce and Loan Bank, following the failure of Dr. Strousberg. During the first six months of the present year insolvency succeeded insolvency with unparalleled rapidity. Grave fears were entertained respecting the success of the great annual fair at Nishni-Novgorod, but, thanks to the timely measures of the directors of the Imperial Bank in providing additional credit facilities and arranging for the discount of nine months' bills of exchange, the fair passed off comparatively well. After the fair a change for the better was expected, but within a fortnight a fresh series of important failures was announced. These bankruptcies have been since followed from time to time by others, until at the present time a state of general panic and entire loss of confidence has ensued. Trade has been brought almost to a standstill, and the gravest fears for the future are rife. The apprehensions of war have deepened the stagnation of trade and still further restricted credit operations. As an indication of the unfortunate condition of affairs, it is stated that forty-three persons representing Moscow business to the extent of 26,500,000 roubles, and twenty whose engagements are uncertain, twelve persons in other towns with a united trade representing 7,500,000 roubles, and about two hundred in other towns, the extent of whose business transactions has not been estimated, have all suspended payment. Estimating the liabilities of the two hundred and twenty bankrupts, whose position has not yet been ascertained, at an average of only 50,000 roubles each, a total of 11,000,000 roubles is reached, which added to the figures already given, makes a grand total of 45,000,000 roubles (say £6,500,000) as the amount involved by the actual suspensions.

By way of increasing its stock of bullion the Russian Government has hit upon the idea of making its customs duties payable in gold, but inasmuch as the first brunt of this will fall on importers, and will, *pro tanto*, be equivalent to an increase in the duties, the trade of Russia will only be further restricted, and the country be the poorer instead of the richer. The new arrangement is to commence on the 1st January, and by that time it will be seen whether we are to have peace or war, and what will be the fate of the huge empire.

The bondholders of the Turkish Tribute loans have abandoned the idea of a Chancery suit to declare their title to the funds now in the Bank of England, and have determined instead to proceed by a Bill in Parliament to enact the scheme of arrangement proposed by the Tribute Bondholders League some time ago and almost sanctioned by the Porte. This embraces the three loans of 1854, 1855 and 1871, that of 1855 being the one guaranteed by the English and French Governments, who, it is supposed, will be won by the part of the plan which relieves them from all future liability. By the scheme the whole of the Tribute, amounting to some £700,000, is to be divided among the holders of the three loans, the guaranteed 4 per cents. of 1855 getting in full; the 1854 bondholders' full interest of 6 per cent. and half the sinking fund; those of the 1871 loan to get 5 per cent. until the 1854 loan is paid off when it will resume service in full. The gain to the holders of the bonds is obvious: they obtain a security they never had before. The English and French Governments are saved from all further trouble, and the Porte is absolved from the necessity of finding means for the guaranteed loan, since the sacrifice made by the two other classes covers that. It is a very pleasant arrangement all round, and all the more so since no one doubts that the Tribute will come regularly from Egypt, fenced round, as it is, by the double security of an Act of Parliament. The idea of settling such a matter at all by Act of Parliament is singular, but the truth is, the whole position is anomalous. Of course Turkey cannot be bound by an Act of Parliament, but in her present straits she will not like to treat it with contempt. Egypt is equally free, but she may wish to seize an occasion from the Act to increase her practical independence of Turkey.

The finances of Egypt themselves have been under discussion this week in connection with Mr. Goschen's return from his mission and address to the bondholders at the meeting on Tuesday last. It was quite an event in the city. I never saw such an unprecedented crowd at the great hall in the Terminus Hotel and I have seen political gatherings of every description there. Mr. Goschen had an enthusiastic reception and a cordial vote of thanks. How richly he deserved it may be understood from the single fact that since he undertook the case of the bondholders all Egyptian stocks have risen fully 50 per cent. in the market. The secret of this is not the mere re-arrangement of the debt, not a mere hocus-pocus of figures such as any clever accountant would propound, but the new guarantees introduced that the revenues of the country shall be faithfully appropriated to the purposes. On this great point Mr. Goschen gave explicit assurances, confirming what I before stated as to the appointment of English land-tax commissioners, an English controller of receipts, an English superintendent of the railways, and so on; but he added some most interesting intelligence. When the Board of Control was appointed some months ago it was found they made very slow progress. They took good care of the money they received, but they did not receive much. Accordingly they threatened to appeal to the International Tribunals, which appear to be the real rulers of Egypt in all matters of contract, and the moment they did so, £400,000 was handed in, over and above the £300,000 they had previously received. Further sums, large and small, afterwards came in, and when Mr. Goschen left Egypt £900,000 in all had been cashed. The explanation of all this was singular. It appears that the worst enemy of the credit of Egypt and of the working of the new Board was the late Finance Minister who had been many years in office and had acquired complete control over the Khedive. This man had feathered his nest and accumulated fortune upon fortune by what Mr. Goschen called a series of most "atrocious transactions." He had sold cotton and corn at prices which enabled him to put large sums into his own pocket; and had "beared" Egyptian stocks for his own benefit, helping to depreciate Egyptian credit so that he might buy back at a profit! Mr. Goschen stated that when the prices of these bonds ran up after the purchase of the Suez Canal shares this Minister actually sold above two millions sterling worth of bonds for the fall! In order to make his speculation succeed he purposely made everything look worse than it really was, underestimated the revenue, and threw all possible obstacles in the way of any settlement. To his malign influence were to be ascribed the difficulties which Mr. Goschen encountered when he first went to Cairo. He would not call on the Mauffetish (Finance Minister) knowing what he had been about and so made him his enemy at once. The latter intrigued against Mr. Goschen, tried even to get up a disturbance in the provinces, and it was only when irrefragable proofs of this were placed before the Khedive that the latter determined to get rid of his dishonest Minister who was thereupon disgraced and sent to Dangola, an exile. Then it was found that the scandalous old ruffian had purposely kept back revenues from the comptrollers in order to make the state of the finances look as bad as possible; the moment he was out of the way, they began to improve. According to Mr. Goschen, in fact, it would seem that the Mauffetish has been for years the bane and curse of the country, the extraordinary natural riches of which alone enabled it to bear his depredations unscathed. Far from Mr. Cave or the French Envoy M. Villet, over-estimating its revenues they underrated them. Mr. Goschen counts upon a certain income of £10,600,000 a year and declares that he was assured there was in one year no less than £15,000,000 drawn from the country by that villainous Mauffetish. Under the new arrangement a sum of £4 500,000 will be allowed for the expenses of administration and the rest will be devoted to the charges on the debt, of which between four and five millions now outstanding will be entirely cleared off before 1881, after which an additional sum of £1,300,000 a year will be devoted to buying the bonds of the remaining debt in the open market or redeeming them at the price of 75 for every nominal 100. For the Daira, or private estate of the Khedive, Mr. Goschen is preparing a separate plan which, it is hoped, will enable the estate to pay off all its special creditors in time.

The Indian exchange is rising, and so is silver, which is now 55d. per ounce with every prospect of a further advance. I think we may now consider that the silver scare is over. The rise in price, it must be remembered, has taken place in spite of continuous sales by the German Government; were these to cease the advance would be still greater. One chief cause of the improvement has been the unprecedented scale on which the metal has been lately shipped hence to America. Instead of the United States deluging us with silver they have had to buy largely from us. The principal bullion broker here says that his firm lately exported no less than 15 tons of silver to America in one day. With-al the export to the East is also large. The P. and O. steamer from Southampton yesterday took £802,890 in silver of which £320,000 is for Bombay.

Money is getting slightly dearer, and it is possible we may soon see the open market rate up to that of the Bank of England—namely, 2 per cent. Cotton is quiet; wool still firm and improving.

THE RESOLUTION FIXING A SLIDING SCALE OF WAGES ON RELIEF WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Resolution of Government you published on Tuesday, headed "Famine Districts—Rates of Wages," is not one in which it is possible to compliment those concerned. At a time when, as a rule, three-fourths of the population are employed in the fields where now there is—except in scanty patches of irrigated land—not employment for one single person along a stretch of country some hundreds of miles in extent, it seems surprising to our administrators that the people flock to the works "in large and increasing numbers," and forthwith some ingenious Secretary or Under-Secretary seeks for the hidden reasons of this working. To an ordinary mind the answer is easy. The relief works are the only thing betwix the people and starvation. But this is too easy a solution for the keen brain and flowing pen of a Secretary to Government so he mouths out his reasons in flowing periods:—"It seems probable that these works are rendered too attractive either by the rate of wages to be earned upon them, or because from want of efficient superintendence, or from other causes, a proper amount of labour is not exacted from the persons who resort to them." And in a similar verbose style the writer goes on to say why Government have started relief works; and proceeds gravely, and with the use of as many words as possible, to state (I paraphrase it for shortness sake) . . . "that they are not started on account of their expensive necessity, but to give work to people who would otherwise starve." Exactly. Who questions it? Well, the next paragraph equally spun out states that Government expect a return for their money. And I come to the fourth paragraph:—"Government, in short, (!), do not propose to afford gratuitous relief to those who can work and expect a fair return for the present drain upon the Treasury, and are also most solicitous not to pauperize the people by supporting them in idleness, or comparative idleness."

I have no objection to this except that every body knew it before, and we should have thought there was plenty of work to be done without writing superfluous resolutions. However, let me see what steps are going to be taken to insure this policy of Government being carried into effect.

"Next as to wages"—(I again boil down the resolution.) At present men get 2 as., women 1a. 6p., and children 1 anna a day, with a proviso that when grain is dearer than 16lbs. a rupee, men are to get a lb. of grain *plus* one anna and women and children in the same proportion. "Government have no desire to alter the principle of this arrangement," as the scale is "ample though not excessive"—(this has the old Pecksniffian ring of the resolutions about the "moderate" assessments which nearly doubled the former ones and had afterwards to be reduced)—but when "grain is 18lbs. or more for a rupee, a man shall be paid at the rate of 1lb. of grain or it's money equivalent *plus* one anna, a woman ½ an anna *plus* 1lb. of grain, a child the value of 1lb. of grain."

And then follow directions as to superintendence which I do not propose to criticise and are harmless enough in themselves. But "as to wages," Government cannot expect a "fair return"—if by that is meant an ordinary return—for money expended or tested by measurement of work. It is a well known fact that low wages do not mean cheap labour, and if the persons employed were exactly those employed in ordinary times—that is, men accustomed to handle a pick, at the present "ample" wages the work performed would be dearer than that paid with the usual wages of three and four annas. As it is numbers have to be employed, indeed the vast majority, who are unaccustomed to long and constant labour of the nature required, while many of them are old and feeble and unaccustomed to hard work of any kind. Superintendence will ensure that they are not idle, and, if they are, it would be easy to enforce a system of forfeit for those who did not work. The Government is either misinformed or mistaken as to the wages being anything but just sufficient to keep the people in health. A man who works hard will eat quite a seer of grain a day, and a measured seer of 90 or 100 tolahs, which is equal to 2¼ or 2½ pounds. I believe an enquiry would confirm what I say, when I state the ordinary food of a labouring man is ¾ of a seer of grain and about ¼ seer of dal, chilies, &c. On most of the works I believe they only are employed six days in the week and many, or indeed most, have small children to provide for. I speak under correction, but I believe the opinion of the majority of the district officers is that the rate of wages was on the side of being too low rather than too high. In former times of scarcity—1871-72 for instance—I believe 2½ annas was the rate of wages paid to male labourers, and the price of grain was cheaper then than now. Again, while the saving effected will be small, the result will be not that more work will be performed, but probably less, and an enormous amount of discontent engendered among the people on the works who will be in a constant state of uncertainty as to what their wages are, and the price of grain, which is very fluctuating, will be a constant source of dispute; and the trouble and worry of superintending officers already, I imagine, "ample if no excessive," will be materially increased. The answer to the resolution, then, is that many people flock to the works because many have nothing else to keep them from starvation, that under no possible arrangement can it be expected that the works will be chiefly executed, and any order reducing the rate of wages, which are only just sufficient, with the price of grain at about 18 to 20 lbs. a rupee, to keep the people in good health will be causing a serious riot whenever enforced and lead to complications which it is most desirable to avoid. We trust, therefore, that so much of this resolution as relates to wages may be allowed to remain a dead letter.

CRITIC.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I, as Christmas approaches, ask help towards securing some of its cheer for the poor of my district? I purpose, should I get the funds, giving the European pensioners living at Dhobie Talao a dinner on Christmas day, as well as on the Proclamation Day, January 1. There are, besides, several sick and indigent people to whom a few rupees would make all the difference between a happy and a gloomy Christmas. On their behalf, too, I write.

Where it is more convenient, instead of money, cakes or fruit may be forwarded to me for the poor, as was done in some instances last year.

I received in 1875-76, a total sum of Rs. 175 for the poor of my charge, and have a small balance of Rs. 15—Yours obediently,

CHAS. GILDER,
Minister of Trinity Church, Sonapore.

8, Hornby Row, 22nd December.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

LAST night at the Grant Road Theatre Messrs. Willard and Hudson gave another of their very lively performances. Mr. Willard went through a series of very clever and complete changes of dress—a performance in which he stands alone. He also played very well on the bones, a bone solo. The attraction of the evening was the singing of the Durbar Festival Song by Miss Wynn. This song was composed by Mr. C. Willard and the words were set to music by Mr. Gray, who accompanied Miss Wynn on the piano. The lady was in capital voice and sang the new song very well and with much spirit. The audience applauded to the echo and loudly called for a repetition, but that was not vouchsafed. We may congratulate Mr Willard and Mr. Locke Gray on the success their combined efforts have achieved, and we would recommend the public to pay a visit to Grant Road Theatre and listen to the new song, which has come into existence exactly at the right time.

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THE GRANT OF THE VILLAGE OF BHANDOOP TO LUKE ASHBURNER.

A CASE of some public interest was disposed of last week by Mr. W. S. Howell, Subordinate Judge of Tanna, in which the facts connected with the grant by Government of the village of Bhandoop to Mr. Luke Ashburner in 1803 were incidentally stated. The plaintiffs in the case were Hormusjee Cursetjee, Bomanjee Cursetjee, and Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, the sons and legal representatives of Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwalla, deceased, and the defendant was Dhurma Kummul Bhoeer. We give below an extract of the judgment delivered in the case.

Mr. Howell, in disposing of the case, said—Plaintiffs, as the sons and heirs of their deceased father Cursetjee Cowasjee, sue as proprietors of the village of Bhandoop, in the Salsette Talooka, to recover from defendant, the sum of ten rupees, being the value of two curruni trees which stood on plaintiffs' ground at Bhandoop, and which were wrongfully cut down and appropriated by the defendant on the 23rd of May 1875. Defendant, in his written statement, answers that the trees, for which damages are claimed, did not belong to the plaintiffs, but were on ground reserved for the village, to which plaintiffs have not acquired any right under their grant; that they are simply entitled to the revenue of the lands marked No. 1 on the plan of the Bhandoop village; that the trees were worth only Rs. 3; and that they belonged to one Ramjee Khundoo, who sold the same to defendant and gave them into his possession. The issues for decision are:—(1.) Do plaintiffs prove their title to the trees cut down and appropriated by the defendant? (2.) If, so what were they worth? My finding on the first issue is, that plaintiffs have proved their title to the trees cut down and appropriated by the defendant. My finding on No. 2 is, that the trees were worth Rs. 10. This suit though brought for the recovery of an insignificant sum in the shape of damages, is really of far greater importance than *prima facie* it appears to be; for not only does the defendant deny the plaintiffs' right to the trees in respect of which damages are claimed, but he actually disputes their proprietary title to the lands in Bhandoop, by alleging that they are only entitled to the revenues of such lands and nothing more. The pecuniary compensation, therefore, which plaintiffs seek for the wrongful act of the defendant in cutting down and appropriating the trees in question, is a mere bagatelle, compared with the important interests involved in the determination of the question, whether Ramjee Khundoo, the defendant's vendor, had the right to sell and convey to him the land and trees described in the deed of sale No. 10, and among which trees were the two which defendant cut down. It is not within my province in the present case, to determine whether plaintiffs as the assignees of Luke Ashburner, the original grantee, are the absolute owners of Bhandoop or merely the alienees of its revenue; but this question, though not directly in issue in the present case, is to my mind so inseparably connected with the claim, that *en passant*, I shall have to touch upon it. Defendant's contention is that the trees cut down by him, never belong to plaintiffs, but were the property of one Ramjee Khundoo and his sister Geerjee, who in and by the deed of sale No. 10, executed by them in defendant's favour, sold the same to him, along with other trees and a house and ground in Bhandoop, the first question which arises in connection with this document is, was it really executed by Ramjee Khundoo and his sister Geerjee? In her evidence No. 80, Geerjee denies having signed it and she repudiates all knowledge of the transaction; denouncing her alleged mark and signature, as forgeries. . . But assuming that the deed in question was really executed by Ramjee Khundoo, two other questions arise: first, was the transaction a *bona fide* one? and secondly, had Ramjee the power to sell all the property comprised in the deed No. 10? Upon the first point, I am strongly of opinion that the deed of sale No. 10, if passed at all, was not passed *bona fide*, that it is in fact the result of a collusive and fraudulent attempt on the part of the defendant, and his vendor Ramjee, to usurp the plaintiffs' rights. . . But be that as it may, let it be taken for granted that the sale by Ramjee and the purchase by defendant, were the result of a *bona fide* transaction; the next question is, had Ramjee the power to sell all the property comprised in the deed of sale No. 10? The consideration of this question involves the weightier consideration of plaintiffs' rights as proprietors of Bhandoop. Into their general proprietary rights, as regards the whole village of Bhandoop, it is not my purpose to enquire, though it will be necessary to refer to their general title in ascertaining their position as regards the property sold by Ramjee Khundoo to the defendant. Plaintiffs derive their title to the village of Bhandoop from a grant made by Government on the 7th of September 1803 to one Luke Ashburner, who in the year 1817 assigned the grant and all his interest therein to the plaintiffs' grandfather Cowasjee Maneckjee, deceased, as appears by a memorandum at foot of the original grant. Article 1 of the grant, after describing the lands in the village of Bhandoop, Navor, and Canjoorun, which were intended to pass thereunder, makes over all the parcels and spots of land in those three villages to Mr. Luke Ashburner with a temporary and conditional reservation only of the "Silotri" tenures. It will thus be seen that not only had all the lands in Bhandoop (excepting only such as were of the nature of "Silotri") been made over to Luke Ashburner, subject only to a quit rent of Rs. 2,000 and odd per annum, but also all the trees then existing, and thereafter to be produced in Bhandoop, have by express words been declared to be the sole property of the grantee, Government parting with everything they had, and constituting Luke Ashburner the absolute proprietor of Bhandoop. Whether as such proprietor Mr. Ashburner acquired the absolute right to the soil or only the limited right to the revenues arising therefrom, is a question upon which I forbear expressing my opinion, but it seems to me that the grant conferred upon Mr. Ashburner more extensive rights than those ordinarily enjoyed by Khoths, and that plaintiffs as assignees of the grant, have at least the right to turn round and say to any one who impeaches their title or claims any of the lands or trees included within the boundaries of their estates, "we are possessed of the whole of the land and trees in Bhandoop under a grant from Government, dated A. D. 1803. If you can show an earlier or a better title, prove it." Now comes the question, has the defendant, who says he has become entitled under the deed of sale No. 10 to the land and trees therein described, established his vendor Ramjee's title to that property, which includes the trees for which damages are claimed? I think beyond all doubt, that he has utterly failed to do so, and that the evidence oral and documentary given on behalf of plaintiffs, completely annihilates the foundation, upon which defendant has built his case. The bone of contention is as to the ground on which the house stands, and the trees and land which surround it. To whom do these belong? Clearly not to Ramjee, the defendant's vendor, for putting aside the grant, articles 1 and 2 of which distinctly constitute Luke Ashburner *sole* "proprietor" of all the lands and trees in Bhandoop, the other evidence in the case points unmistakably to the fact that the house alone belonged to Ramjee Khundoo, and that he had no right to alienate the land and trees along with it. . . . What, then, does this body of evidence, apart from the grant, point to? Undoubtedly to the fact, that Ramjee had no right to alienate the ground and trees among which were the two cut down by defendant, and as Ramjee's want of title has been conclusively established, it is quite clear that defendant acquired no right to the trees or land by his purchase. The value of the trees cut down by defendant being proved to be Rs. 10 or thereabouts, I award that sum to the plaintiffs with costs, and order that defendant's costs be borne by himself.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 8 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1876.

Divine Service, with Holy Communion and Sermon, will be held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Hymns—61. Christians, awake. 59, O come, all ye faithful 60. Hark! the Herald Angels sing.

The Offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

The Services on Christmas day will be same as on Sundays, viz.:—7-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Hymns 59, 320, 311 part 2; 11 a. m. Mattins, Hymns 60 (processional) 62, 55; 5-30 p. m. Litany; 6 p. m. Evensong, Hymns 59 (processional) 62, 58.

The Christmas Offertory will be given to the Cottage Hospital for sick women and children.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 24TH DECEMBER, 1876.
Christmas Eve.

7-30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Mattins and Sermon. Hymns, 49 and 50.
6 P. M.—Evensong and Christmas Carols; Hymns 62 and 30.
The Offertory will be for Church Expenses.

MONDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Mattins and Holy Communion; Hymns 59, 60, 166 and 322.
The Offertory will be given to the Cottage Hospital for sick women and children.
*5-30 P. M.—Evensong and Christmas Carols; Hymns 234 and 30.
* N. B.—The Evening Service on Christmas Day will be half an hour earlier than usual.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED YESTERDAY BY S. S. EUROPA.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar.
Mrs. Ferrar and 2 children.
Miss O'Donnell.
Miss Buller.
Col. Gilbert Cooper.
Mrs. Cooper.
Mr. G. Cooper.
Mr. Nordfers.
Mr. R. E. Candy.
Rev. J. Dawson.
Mrs. Dawson.
Mrs. M.S. Greene, 2 children and European servant.
Miss Robinson.
Mrs. McCombie and infant.
Capt. Oldham.
Mrs. Oldham, 2 children and European servant.
Rev. J. M. Douglas.
Miss Nina Barwell.
Mr. John Edwards.
Mr. William Gillam.
Miss L. King.
Miss Macdonald.
Miss Macdonald.
Miss Macnab.
Miss Small.
Rev. Mr. Johnson.
Mrs. Johnson.
Rev. Dr. Scott.
Mrs. Scott.
Miss Judd.
Miss Ida Jones.
Miss E. K. Oyden.
Mr. J. Dockerty.
Mr. G. Dockerty.
Mr. A. K. Brown.
Rev. C. M. Ward.
Mrs. A. Burns and child.
Surg. Maj. De Wilton.
Mrs. De Wilton, 2 children and lady friend.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, *which is not swallowed as a medicine but is used only on the Gums.* It contains no narcotic, nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists. Agents: THACKER & Co, Bombay.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

GRAND REVIEW AT THE DELHI CAMP.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 22nd Dec.

This morning the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, held a grand Review of all the troops in Camp. Eight Batteries of Artillery, one company of Pioneers, three regiments of English Hussars, eight of Native Light Cavalry, six of English Infantry, and sixteen of Native Infantry were on parade. The Commander-in-Chief, attended by a large staff, arrived on the ground at half-past ten, and, after receiving a general salute, proceeded to inspect each regiment, separately drawn up in brigade form. The inspection in this wise being completed, the troops marched past in columns. The Infantry then assumed brigade order and marched passed a second time; and the Artillery and Cavalry trotted passed and concluded the proceedings with a rattling gallop over the ground not very favourable to extreme neatness and precision in marching past, but the movements were all performed in a very creditable manner. A large number of spectators were present including nearly all the native chiefs in Camp.

ARRIVALS AT DELHI.

H. H. Holkar arrived on Wednesday and H. H. Scindia, the Maharaja of Cashmere and the Nizam yesterday. The Hyderabad Chief appears to be thought a good deal of at Delhi; large crowds assembled at the railway station and in the street to greet him as he passed through the city.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VICEROY.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Viceroy to-morrow; a magnificent procession is being organised to conduct him from the station of the Camp.

The Duke of Buckingham and Sir Philip Wodehouse are expected on the 30th instant.

THE AKHOOND OF SWAT PREACHING A JEHAD.

LAHORE, 22nd Dec.

The Akhoond of Swat has preached a *Jehad* to a large assembly at the musjid after prayers on Friday. He said that the end of the world and the day of judgment were drawing near; that the only large kingdom of Islam was in imminent danger by Feringees; that if Roum fall into their hands, Islamism will be at an end. Therefore, all true believers should prepare for a holy war, offering their lives in the name of God and religion. Meantime they should assist the Sultan with subscriptions of money like as the believers in India and Arabia are doing. The Akhoond concluded by saying that he would induce the Ameer to join in the *Jehad*.

THE NEPAUL RESIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, 22nd Dec.

Mr. Henvey succeeds Mr. Girdlestone as Resident at Nepaul.

SIR LEWIS PELLY.

The latest accounts from Peshawur state that Sir Lewis Pelly is now improving in health, but he has been in considerable danger.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

DELHI, 22nd Dec.

Nearly all the Lieutenant Governors and Commissioners have already arrived. Native chiefs are arriving daily, but nearly all are here. The various camps appear now to be tolerably complete. Good health prevails throughout the camp. The weather is very fine.

To-day the Commander-in-Chief held a grand parade of the troops on the review plain near the Imperial dais; upwards of 12,000 troops—infantry cavalry and artillery—took part. After a few manœuvres the whole marched past twice; all passed off well. There was a large attendance of spectators including numerous native chiefs and nobles.

INCREASE OF THE GREEK ARMY.

ATHENS, 21st Dec.

A vote has been passed in the Chamber for raising the strength of the army to 200,000 men.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, 21st Dec.

Sentinels from the fortress at Belgrade have fired upon an Austrian monitor on the Danube, and in consequence of this incident the Servian Ministry have resigned.

PERSIA AND THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The result of the questions pending before the Conference on the Eastern Question is being closely watched by Persia, and in the event of war breaking out, it is probable that Persia will occupy Bagdad.

TURKEY AND THE FULL CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22nd Dec.

General Ignatieff, as President of the Conference, has notified to the Great Powers his readiness to open the Plenary Conference. The Porte has not yet answered and proclaims the constitution of the Empire.

LONDON, 21st Dec, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.	
The Manchester Market has been very firm.		
Exchange on India	1-9 (?)	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89⅞	nominal.
4½ per cent. do.	90	
5½ per cent. do.	94	
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½	
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104⅞	
Bar Silver	56⅝	

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,625,000	Dec.	£375,000
Bills Discounted	£17,062,500	Inc.	£62,500
Bullion	£28,750,000	Dec.	£250,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 51⅜.

Departures—Madras and Ægean.

LINE REPORTS.—22nd December.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Persian line right to London.

In the event of complications arising in the East arrangements are, understands the *Army and Navy Gazette*, already made for the withdrawal of a force from India for duty in Turkey.

Some time since it was stated that the proprietors of the *Times* were about to issue weekly a digest of news and comment at the price of one penny. The first number, it is believed, will appear on the 5th January next.

Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, writes to the *Times* recommending the adoption of the Burmese custom of house-building on piles by the inhabitants of Lower Bengal who are within reach of the storm wave.

Mr. Albert Grant writes to the *Athenæum* to explain that he does not propose to practise as a barrister. "The examination," he says, "I passed was simply to enable me to obtain legal experience to render me eligible for a Justiceship of the Peace."

H. E. the Viceroy has sent to Captain Henry, through Colonel Burne, a cheque for Rs. 200 as a contribution to a Christmas dinner for the sailors. It is proposed to give the dinner on the 1st of January, and to invite some men-of war's men as well as the men of the mercantile marine.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* says that two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Sylhet at 5 A. M. on the 13th instant. They succeeded each other at an interval of about half a minute, and appeared to be travelling from west to east. No damage was done to the houses in the station.

A Weekly sixpenny paper, entitled *Mayfair*, will be published early in the new year. The journal will be profusely illustrated by a new process. The writer of the "Clock" articles in the *World* has joined the staff of *Mayfair*, and will, in the coming session, write exclusively, it is said, for the new journal.

The forthcoming number of the *Quarterly Review* will contain what is intended to be a comprehensive and dispassionate summing up, by a well known occasional contributor, of the results of recent Arctic expeditions, a mode of treatment of the subject which is much to be desired.

We see the statement in a Madras paper that it is generally understood in Secundrabad, though no public announcement has been made of the fact, that the Nizam's Government is to give the officers of the station a Ball on the Proclamation day. General Macintire's proposed Fancy Ball has accordingly been postponed.

The following paragraph is from the *Pioneer*:—"The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill has been recently returned to India, transformed beyond recognition almost. Mr. Hope's bantling is believed to have scarcely found a friend among the India Office Council, who possibly trusted, by obliterating its features, to alienate its putative parent altogether."

The proprietors of the *Indian Charivari* are about to issue what promises to be an excellent *Christmas Annual*. The cover has alone been seen as yet, but that seems to promise that the contents of the *Annual* will be good. The report of those who have seen the cover is that its floral designs are altogether better in style than anything we have ever seen attempted in India before.

We (*Athenæum*) are sorry to hear that Mr Waterfield, the Assistant Librarian of the India Office Library, is seriously ill. The Library is undergoing thorough repairs and renovation; and so, perhaps, the weight of the extra duties may have told on the strength of the able successor of the late Prof. Childers. Good hopes are entertained of Mr. Waterfield's speedy recovery.

The 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file. with drums and fifes and colour, under the command of an European officer, which was paraded at 11-30 A. M. yesterday, to receive H. E. the Governor General of Goa at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. E. visiting the Governor of Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 12 noon yesterday on H. E.'s arrival at Government House, Parell.

The death is announced of Mr. John Dickinson, well known in the days of the Company, for the interest he took in Indian affairs, and the number of pamphlets, articles and letters he produced. His largest production, a work of 200 pages, called, "The Government of India under a Bureaucracy," appeared in 1853, when the renewal of the Company's Charter was under the consideration of Parliament. Mr. Dickinson died quite suddenly on Wednesday, the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. William Tinsley, the publisher, has entered the lists of inventors. For the benefit of the sick and bedridden he has devised and patented an ingenious contrivance, whereby a patient may be gently raised in his bed into a sitting posture, or placed at any degree of incline that he may desire. This is accomplished by very simple means, which at the same time answer their purpose with complete success. The invention is of really great value for hospitals and sick rooms; for it is calculated not only to give ease to the patient, but largely to facilitate the work of doctor and nurse.

The state of Madras is becoming serious owing to the influx of large numbers of people from the surrounding country, who have no food except what is dealt out to them daily from the poor houses, nor any shelter at night. They congregate on the beach and get what they can by fair means or foul of the rice which is being landed in large quantities daily. A correspondent writes to the *Athenæum*, and his statement is said by that paper to be true, that "mortality from cholera is on the increase. It is now only in a sporadic form. If it once becomes epidemic, I cannot conceive what will become of Madras." This result may be expected, for the same correspondent says that no sanitary arrangements exist on the beach where so many of the poor take up their abode.

The *Cologne Gazette* says in reference to Mr. Carlyle's letter to Mr. Howard:—"It is hardly necessary to enter into explicit considerations of this letter. The world knows Mr. Carlyle sufficiently, with his great qualities and also his whims. That slavish obedience, as it is practised in Russia, in opposition to the freer mental movements of the Western nations of Europe, is for him a guarantee for the blissful reaction of Russian circumstances on the rest of the civilized world, will surprise nobody who knows Mr. Carlyle's idiosyncrasy and writings. As little will it cause surprise that he goes even further than Mr. Gladstone, and would eject from Europe not only Turkish authority, but all Turks except, perhaps, the peaceable Mongolian inhabitants. How he has arranged in his mind this procedure, and how he imagines the sharing of the Turkish inheritance between Russia and Austria under the peaceful mediation of Prince Bismarck, is for the present the secret of the hermit of Chelsea."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"It is about time that we should bring the Afreedees to their senses. They have now for nearly nine months set us at defiance, and the blockade to which they have been subjected has produced no effect. Diplomacy not backed up with the sword is powerless in dealing with savages, who look on forbearance and delay as signs of weakness. There is the more reason now to bring the Afreedees promptly on their knees, for no one can tell whether we may not in the course of a few weeks be engaged in hostilities with Russia, and we may be sure that in that case Russian emissaries would soon be actively employed in Central Asia in stirring up opposition to us. A little war carefully prepared and skilfully conducted would, moreover, afford capital training to our Indian Army, which has now for some time past had little experience of a stirring campaign. Operations against the Afreedees would, after all—or, perhaps, we should say need, after all—cost little more than two or three durbars and camps of exercise, while they would be infinitely more useful both from a political and a military point of view."

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"The progress of inventive genius in connection with modern warfare points very forcibly to the wisdom of advancing from one improvement to another by slow degrees. For instance, the Inflexible has been built to carry four 81-ton guns, and before they are completed at the Royal Gun Factory it is expected that an order will have been received at Woolwich to consruct a 200-ton gun, the size of which will, of course, prevent its being placed in the turrets of the Inflexible. Again, the experiments going on at Spezzia have raised the question as to whether it is desirable to adopt steel instead of iron for armour-plating, and the Admiralty have sent an experienced official to Spezzia to report on the desirability and necessity of replacing the iron plates of the Inflexible with armour of steel. Prior to the Italian experiments a proposition was on foot to build six 160-ton guns; but on the principle of progressing safely and slowly, the opinion of the authorities is in favour of an experimental 200-ton gun, to be followed by others of the same size in the event of the preliminary trial being successful. The dimensions proposed for the 200-ton gun are 50ft. long, length of bore 44ft., and diameter 21in. The charge of powder will be 950lb., and the weight of shot 6,000lb., and the length of shot 5ft. It will be capable of throwing a 2¾-ton shot from the Government butts at Woolwich to the west end of London, a distance of 12 miles, being three miles further than the Italian 100-ton gun throws a 2,500lb. shot. Should the project be, as at present anticipated, at once carried out, the new 200-ton gun could not be ready till the beginning of 1879."

A military contributor to the *Cologne Gazette* writing on the prospects of a war between Russia and Turkey, says that in all the similar wars which have taken place during the last two centuries the Russians have always begun by invading Turkish territory, while the Turks, contrary to their usual custom, remained on the defensive. Their first great line of defence is the Danube—a stream from 1,000 to 4,000 feet wide, and much more hilly on the right bank than on the left. Besides the difficulty of crossing this stream, the Russians would encounter a further cause of delay in the unfinished state of the railways in their south-western provinces, there being only a single line, that from Moscow to Bucharest by way of Kieff, Bender and Jassy. The most important of the Turkish defensive lines, however, is that of the Balkan. This mountain range is not more than from four to six thousand feet high, but it is so rocky, especially in its western part, that it is more difficult to cross than any other range of equal height in Europe. The two western passes, by Sistova and Slivno, and by Plevna and Philippopolis, are almost impracticable for troops; and the four eastern ones, though more direct, are much better in other respects. These are from Tultcha to Varna; from Galatz to Kirkilisse by Braila and Bazardjik; from Silistria to Adrianople, by Schoumlas and from Rustchk to Adrianople by Karnabad. The portion of Bulgaria, too, which lies between the Danube and the Balkan is a wild, uncultivated, and thinly inhabited district, which would afford but little supplies for a hostile army. The line of the Danube is strengthened by the fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, and Toultcha Isaktchi; that of the Balkan, by Varna and Schoumla which close up the fore direct roads to Constantinople above referred to. It would be indispensable for the Russians, in order to secure their communications, to obtain possession either of Varna or Schoumla for an attack from the east, and of Silistria, Rustchuk, and perhaps also of Widdin, for one from the west. Some think that the most effectual mode of reaching Constantinople for Russia would be to proceed via Widdin, Nisch, and Sofia; but in such a case the line of operations from Galatz would be more than 900 kilometres long, which would render the supply of provisions and ammunition for an army of 100,000 men practically impossible, as there are no railways in that part of the country. This, indeed, is the most important of all considerations in a campaign of this kind. It would be out of the question for the army to live on "requisitions" imposed on the native population, as the latter has nothing to give away; and the Russians would therefore have to be followed by endless impediments in the shape of provision and ammunition waggons, which, if cut off by the enemy or stopped by bad roads, would at once put an end to the further progress of their army. Russia would, therefore, in this district desire no advantage over the Turks from the superiority in number of her troops. As for landing a force to the south of the Balkan, the correspondent thinks that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is at yet not sufficiently strong to enable such an operation to be performed on the rocky coast of that sea in face of the opposition of the Turkish ironclads.

BOMBAY.

Bishop Milman Memorial Fund.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in Byculla Church to-morrow at the 6 P. M. service when the offertory will be given to the above fund.

Poor-Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from Mr. J. M. Maclean, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 16th inst., was 55 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet and 3 tenths.

Postal Notice.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract mail steamer Commilla to Calcutta, via the Malabar Coast, has been postponed from Saturday, the 23rd, to Monday, the 25th instant. The mails will be closed at the usual hour on that date.

Furious Driving.—A hack buggy driver, named Zorkhan Lalkhan, was yesterday fined Rs. 12 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner so as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India.—There will be a Solemn High Mass to-morrow at 9½ A. M. at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon, at which H. E. and suite will attend. On Christmas day H. E. and suite will also attend at a Low mass at 8 A. M. at the same Cathedral.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Meppa Heera. Deceased was a sweeper attached to the Health Department of the Municipality, and resided in Islampoora Street. On the evening previous, while looking out of a window, he overbalanced himself and fell out into a sweepers' gully below, from whence he was picked up insensible and conveyed to the hospital for treatment, where he expired at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the spine, the result of an accidental fall out of a window."

Christmas and the Cottage Hospital.—A correspondent writes:—"The Cottage Hospital for sick European women and children begs for a share of the Christmas bounty of the Christian people of Bombay. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Since it was opened in March last 64 patients have been admitted, and 54 out-patients assisted with medical advice and medicine gratuitously. The average monthly expenditure has been Rs. 320 and the income Rs. 283; the deficiency has hitherto been met out of a reserve fund which is now exhausted. No rent is paid for the house, so that all donations and subscriptions go direct to the relief of the sick, and towards the working expenses of the institution. Donations can be sent to the Bank of Bombay, or direct to the Hospital."

Something for the Health Officer to Look at.—A correspondent writes:—"You will be doing a grateful act by drawing attention through your paper to the filthy state of the passage from the west front corner, Shipping Office, to Sail Loft Building, and also to the road from the same corner to the back gate of the married quarters, Town Barracks, or east end of Military Store Lane. The large pieces of rock lying about are cover for all sorts of abominable filth, and there is no doubt if the Health Officer would pass that way he would notice the disgusting stench. The fact is, if this nuisance be allowed to continue, it will endanger the health of the large number of Europeans residing in that locality. A latrine is requisite for those who attend the Shipping Office." We believe the nuisance complained of is of long standing.

The Mahomedans in Kurrachee.—Rupees 10,000 have already been subscribed in Kurrachee by the Mahomedan population towards the fund raised for the relief of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. The list has not been in circulation many days, and the appeal has been cheerfully and readily responded to. This does not bear out Sir George Campbell's statement that there is no sympathy or common bond of union between the Turks and the Moslems of India.—*Sind News.*

The Bishop's High School.—We are glad to state that William George Tobias Mulligan, student of the Bishop's High School, has carried off the "Cowasjee Jehangier Latin Scholarship," which is awarded annually to the candidate who passes the Matriculation examination, with the highest marks in Latin. But we regret to state that the other six students who presented themselves were unsuccessful. Their results have turned out contrary to the expectation of the school authorities, who feel greatly disappointed, the candidates being well prepared to pass.—*Deccan Herald.*

Crime in Prison.—A case came on in the Railway Magistrate's Court on Wednesday last, which shows that crime can still go on even in a prison. It seems that some of the prisoners in the Yerowda Jail were detected making counterfeit coin in the Yerowda Jail. They made a quantity of copper pice, after making the dies and the tools to make the dies. It is strange that they should have been able to go so far on with their nefarious work before they were detected. The work has been going on for months. It is usually believed that to shut a criminal up in prison is to prevent his being in a position to commit crime; but here we find men going on with their crimes within the very walls of the prison!—*Ib.*

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION ARISING OUT OF THE FAMINE IN KHANDEISH.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq., First Judge.)

EWART LATHAM AND CO. vs. WAGHJEE THAKERSY.

THE SAME vs. GANGJEE NARPUT.

There were two suits filed by the plaintiffs against two native merchants in gingelly seed. In the first case the defendant had contracted to sell 51 candies of gingelly seed, and in the latter case 101 candies under a written contract dated 1st August 1876. The supply was to be made by the 2nd of December 1876 of "new *Khandesh* gingelly seed of the crop of the year 1933 (1876.)" Both the defendants failed to fulfil the contract, and the plaintiffs bought on their account and sued for the difference in prices, and the consequent damage sustained. These were representative cases and excited considerable interest.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, in the first case, and by Mr. Winter, in the second case, appeared for the defendants. By agreement between counsel both the cases were heard together.

Mr. Purcell, for the defence, pleaded that the contracts were *impossible* to be performed owing to the scanty fall of rain and the failure of the crops in the Khandeish district, and that under sec. 56 of the Indian Contract Act, which varied the old English law, the defendants were not liable in damages. Sec. 56 states—"A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes *impossible*, or, by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful."

The Court—Was it impossible to supply the seed at a profit?

Mr. Purcell—No, sir. It was impossible to do anything at all. There was an utter failure of the crops, and with any reasonable exertion we could not get any gingelly seed from Khandeish. Moreover the plaintiffs must show that they have bought against us the goods which we were bound to supply.

The Court—If they could prove they have bought the goods, hen you could have supplied too.

Mr. Lang—The *onus* of proof to show the impossibility is on the defendants. There is a combination among these native dealers to defeat the English merchants, and we shall prove that several meetings have been held by them, presided over by the defendant in the second case, to avoid contracts on this plea.

The Court—If the term "Khandeish" is to be reckoned as significant and important in this case, and no crop was grown there this year, the plea of impossibility could be proved from evident facts.

Mr. Lang—The Contract Act does not vary the old law. The term "Khandeish" is not important in the contract. Even if there was not a particle of seed to be had in the country the defendants ought to pay us damages.

The Court—How are damages to be ascertained if there is an entire failure? Take the instance of the Irish potato-famine in 1846.

Mr. Lang, citing Baily *vs.* De Crespigny, from 4 Q B' 185 Law Reports, contended that, knowing the state of the country and the repeated famines throughout India, if the defendants had inserted a proviso in their written contract as to the failure of the crops, they could have saved themselves; but here they have absolutely bound themselves to supply the seed.

The Court—No one could count upon the happening of a famine in the following year.

Mr. Lang—Famines are common here, and could have been provided for in the contract. We shall prove that there was plenty of seed in Bombay this year. Prices have gone up fearfully and hence this combination. We could buy actual goods against this contract, and some dealers have supplied goods under the same contract which has been signed by these defendants.

Evidence was then taken, the Court calling upon the plaintiff to begin and prove the damages.

Ruttonjee Bomanjee, the muccadum of the plaintiffs, said, on examination by Mr. Lang, that the term *Khandeish* was never attached any importance to in all the contracts entered into by the plaintiffs, and that all he looked to while taking delivery was that the seed was *kobra* or *mixed*, sound and oily. The bags when offered never bear any stamp as to the district they come from, and that gingelly seed coming from all parts of India would have been accepted as usual by the plaintiffs if any tender had been made of the goods. He said that on account of the defendants he had actually bought the goods in the market, and that there was no difficulty to get the goods if one could pay the ruling rates. Four merchants had delivered mixed gingelly seed under the contract now sued upon.

To Mr. Purcell—Seed of this kind which is called teel seed comes from Cawnpore, Dhoolia and Jubbulpore and several other districts, but it is not known by these several names. I should have taken seeds from these districts if they were sound and of this year's crop. The seeds I have bought on account of the defendants may or may not have come from Khandeish. I never asked where they came from, but I saw that they were of this year's crop; if they had been of the last year's crop they should have been unsound and rancid.

After the examination of another native witness, the case was postponed to 13th of January next.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

At the annual meeting of the Society held on Thursday evening last in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall the following report of the committee for the past year was read by the Rev. Mr. Maule, Honorary Secretary:—

REPORT FOR 1876.

The events of the past year have been such as to encourage your committee to look forward with hope to the future progress of mission work in this diocese. The las report announced the lamented death of Douglas, the staunch friend of missions: the Society was then experiencing also the absence [from ill-health] of three of its long-tried missionaries: while generally throughout the mission-field, the elements of guidance and strength were greatly needed. The prospect in the coming year is brighter. In the appointment of Bishop Mylne to the See of Bombay, your committee recognize once again a President of the Society. The return to duty of the Revd. Messrs. Taylor and Ledgard, and the arrival of Messrs. Lateward and Priestley, candidates for Holy Orders, to join the mission staff, are also matters of congratulation and encouragement. It is likewise gratifying for your committee to note that the provision for the Harbour Chaplain has been placed on a more secure basis, and that the appeal to the mercantile community for this object has been readily responded to. The following is an outline of the work as carried on by the missionaries, of which fuller details will be found in the several reports which they have submitted.

BOMBAY.

The Rev. Charles Gilder, of the Indo-British Mission, reports that he has two services every Sunday, except on the 3rd Sunday in the month, when he has, in addition, an early celebration of the Holy Communion. He has services for the children of the schools on Wednesdays and Fridays. With the exception of one or two Sundays in the rainy season, there has always been a full Church at the evening service. Since the arrival of Bishop Mylne, 36 candidates have been presented by Mr. Gilder for confirmation. The committee observed with regret that the offertories have considerably decreased in amount. On this subject, Mr. Gilder writes:—"The Church is now attended by the residents chiefly of the district, who give according to their ability, but not sufficient to cover the ordinary expenses of Divine Worship. As indicative of the circumstances of the congregation, it may be mentioned that 153 coins (the equivalent of Rs 29-2-9) of a lower value than one rupee, were collected from them in Church, in November alone, towards a total income from this source of Rs. 56-2-9 during that month. It is evident, therefore, (Mr. Gilder adds) that if this poor district is to be worked, it must be from outside as far as money is concerned." The result of the annual Government inspection of the Indo-British Institution has been satisfactory. The grant (Rs. 1,052) is the largest ever awarded to it. The directly missionary work in connection with Holy Trinity Church has been diligently prosecuted during the year. The out-door preaching at the porch of the Church, and the Sunday afternoon service in Marathi, attended chiefly by inquirers, of whom the Catechist has 20 on his list, have been regularly kept up. A day school for Hindu children is held on the basement floor of the Church, with an average attendance of 30 pupils. Mr. Gilder mentions that he baptised on Nov. 8th a learned Mussulman of Rampur, in Oudh, and furnishes an interesting sketch of his career.

The Rev. A. Gadney states that the English services held in Camateepoora Church have been better attended than during the previous year. Since his return, Mr. Leggard has resumed charge of these services. The Marathi services have been continued as usual. The day schools connected with the Mission have kept up their numbers, the average attendance being 47 boys and between 30 and 40 girls. There are 13 children in the Boarding school for native Christian girls. A small beginning of a similar school for boys has been made. It has at present only 4 children, but Mr. Gadney hopes that it may develop into something larger. Mr. Gadney has presented 12 candidates to the Bishop for confirmation, and has baptized 3 adults, one of these being a Brahmin widow.

The Rev. J. Diago in his report of the Tamil Mission in connection with the same Church [St. Paul's, Camateepoora,] mentions that the attendance at the services has been encouraging. He notes an improvement in the spiritual character of the majority of his flock. The number of communicants is the same as last year. Mr. Diago has regularly visited the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and ministered to the Christian patients. He has baptized five adults, of whom two belong to his charge at Igutpoora, which station he has visited twice during the year. Thirteen persons have been presented by him for Confirmation. The poor fund administered by him relieves monthly several widows, aged persons and destitute children. M. Diago reports also that he has some promising candidates for baptism.

KOLAPORE.

From July 1875 to November 1876 the Mission at Kolapore laboured under the disadvantage of the Rev. J. Taylor's absence. The committee had much pleasure in reporting his return to this country and his resumption of his important work. He writes from that station in commendation of the conscientious way in which the Catechists and other subordinate agents had discharged their duties during his absence. In proof of this Mr. Taylor mentions that they were able to point, as the result of their labours, to 30 baptisms during the year. Although Mr. Taylor arrived at Kolapore only on the 27th of last month, he has baptized sixteen adults, who had been prepared by the Catechists, and he states that he hopes shortly to have a great many more admissions into the Church, out of the places visited by the Mission agents. Mr. Taylor expresses his obligation to the Rev. C. Walford for his kind oversight of the Mission, and makes special mention of the services of the Catechists, Narayen Vishnu and Sheik Ibrahim Daud. The report of Narayen Vishnu, the Head Catechist, affords further details of the present condition of the Mission. The native congregation now numbers 107 souls, being an increase of 23 on last year. There have been 5 deaths. A fund had been started among the native Christian body to aid their poorer brethern in their respective trades, and had already proved very serviceable.

The committee concur with Mr. Taylor in the belief that the important work under his superintendence promises well for the future.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

The Rev. W. S. Barker has continued in sole charge of the Mission at this station. He has been very diligent in visiting the villages in his extensive district, and holding services in the more important of them. At one of these nearly 300 Christians were present. Mr. Barker has baptized during the year 51 adults and 53 children. He has administered the Holy Communion to 109 men and 50 women. The average contribution of each communicant to the offertory has been half an anna. A remittance of Rs. 24-10, from the girls of the Byculla School, for the relief of those suffering in these districts from the famine is thankfully acknowledged by Mr. Barker. He apprehends fresh difficulties in his work from the occurrence of the present scarcity. "Villages," he writes, "where we had converts and promising inquirers are deserted, and schoolmasters find it more difficult than ever to get the children to attended school regularly."

POONA.

The Rev. S. Stead, Chaplain of St. Paul's, has kindly furnished a few details of the Poona Mission. He mentions the transfer to it from Ahmednuggur of the Catechist, Janeky Pursad, who possesses a knowledge of both Tamil and Marathi. The services in these languages are conducted by the Catechist, to whose diligence also in visiting the families of the native Christians Mr. Stead bears testimony. The Tamil School has been placed under Government inspection. Two men belonging to the Medical Department have, after passing a satisfactory probation, been baptized by Mr. Stead, who expresses a trust that the Mission may soon be placed under the superintendence of a native pastor or European missionary.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY FUND.

The Rev. R. L. Page, who is in pastoral charge of St. Peter's, Mazagon, states his belief that there is now more spiritual life in the congregation. The Church services have been the same as last year. The girls' school has increased both in numbers and efficiency. A school for native children—boys and girls—has been commenced and promises well.

Tht Rev. D. J. Mackey, whose appointment as Harbour Chaplain was mentioned in the committee's last report, entered upon his duties soon afterwards. He has had a good many difficulties to contend with, principally from the want of mission-yacht or steam-launch to enable him to move about in the Harbour. He has held services on board the Semiramis and H. M. S. Rifleman, as well as in the Sailors' Home.

The A. C. S. Railway Chaplain at Egutpoora the Rev. T. Corfield, reports that things are going on as usual. The school has been well attended. The committee learn with regret the illness of the master, Mr. Abier, who, in addition to his own duties, read the service in the Church in the Chaplain's absence. Five candidates were confirmed by the Bishop at Egutpoora on the 5th instant.

The subscriptions, donations and collections received during the year are as follows:—

General Fund	Rs 2,815 9 7
Add Clergy Fund	1,464 12 10

A net increase in both funds from above sources of Rs 974-8-10 of previous year.

LOCAL CONTRIBUTION.

Sums collected at

In Trinity Church, Sonapore	Rs 1,281 0 0
In Chamateepoora, including Church building fund	2,938 14 0
In St. Paul's, Poona	1,139 4 6
In Kolapore	732 5 4
In Ahmednuggur (no local subscriptions)	12 10 6

In closing this review, the committee feel that if no marked progress has been made, still the work of the Society has been well sustained, and that they enter upon the labours of the coming year with an encouraging prospect of greater results before them.

They ask the prayers of the faithful on behalf of their several missions in this diocese.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LEADERS OF MEN.

(*World.*)

Great soldiers are as rare as black swans in every land, but they are especially rare in England. The reasons are not far to seek; neither the chances nor the conditions of our military service are favourable to their development. Our generals rise less by sheer strength of superiority and supreme fitness for command than by the fortuitous action of many forces. In our army luck has long been lord of all. Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, but from all round the compass, and the wind that fills one man's sails sets strongly in the teeth of another. Some have passed rapidly through the lower grades; they entered perhaps regiments where rapid changes were always in progress, and, backed by the possession of hard cash, have won advancement; while others, relatively their seniors, have been left far behind. The vicissitudes of service keep some continually at home and send others into active life abroad. The latter take the tide at the flood, the former are left high and dry, stranded in obscurity to the end of their days. It may be that a career begun in brilliant promise closes darkly in failure, perhaps disgrace; or yet again, there comes at the eleventh hour, as in the case of Havelock, the opportunity for which he has been longing all his life. Most frequently a tough constitution redresses the balance, and many a general finds himself finally crowned with honours, in virtue of his faculty of survival. But these haphazard processes can hardly be depended upon to provide us always with capable chiefs. If by chance the wheel brings a good man uppermost, he is for the most part quite debarred from becoming practically proficient in the highest branches of his trade. We fight at such rare intervals, and generally on so small a scale, that our military leaders must lack entirely the education of real campaigning, or they can gain it only in insignificant wars. Souk measured a general's capacity by the number of soldiers he was able to command. Thus one was fit for ten or twenty thousand; another might handle forty; few were equal to sixty or a hundred thousand men. It is greatly to be feared that our generals come under the lowest category. It is their misfortune, not their fault; but the fact remains: few can claim credit except as promising divisional generals or fairly successful brigadiers. And even this much is denied to the large crowd. Only a score or two of the hundreds of generals upon the fixed establishment have graduated and taken honours in the great school of actual war. It is not sufficient to have been a patient painstaking student of detail, to be thoroughly at home at kit-inspections or in the evolutions of the barrack-yard, to be famed as a *beau sabreur* or as a perfect master of official routine. The commander who is to be eminently successful in war needs that higher sterner training which is to be gained only against worthy opponents in many a well-fought field. Even the heaven-born genius would find himself at a disadvantage if pitchforked into high command straight from a peaceful life; much more serious is the deficiency in those whose talents amount to strong natural aptitudes, no more. Only in active warfare can a general become indoctrinated with the fundamental principles of the terrible game he plays; only in the field can he acquire that fertility of resource, that quick eye for country, that unerring perception of an enemy's moves, without which no captain can pretend to be esteemed great. And it is precisely these qualities which our generals are unable to acquire or display. They are placed beyond their reach by that good management or good luck which keeps the nation continually at peace.

This immunity from war may be a priceless boon to the nation at large, but it must react prejudicially upon those who stand at the top of the military tree. We escape the horrors of war, and perchance the incubus of a dead weight of militarism; but we must be content to do without great generals in the true sense of the term. When the hour comes the man will not be necessarily ready to hand. If at this very moment diplomacy collapses, and the forces it has vainly striven to control hurry us into a great conflict, we have amongst us no soldier so notably preeminent above his fellows, that the universal consensus of professional and lay opinion singles him out as the most fitted to be intrusted with the conduct of the national arms. Yet there are many candidates, a rich embarrassment of choice, many nicely balanced claims. The whole field lies between two widely distant extremes: at one end are the elder warriors, whose day is waning fast; at the other the coming men, whose reputation rests on promise rather than performance, or who are enjoying fame that has perhaps been cheaply earned. Among the former are many honoured names—some who stand apart, like 'silent pinnacles of aged snow.' Fast approaching their isolation come the generals of the Crimean and Indian epochs—men who have deserved well of their country, but can hardly be expected to serve it again. More than one of these would repudiate with scorn the notion that their physical vigour is impaired; and those who see Lord Airey in the saddle, or Sir William Codrington canvassing Westminster, must admit that they are still far removed from physical enfeeblement. Other contemporaries of theirs are confessedly less active, although they may exhibit many evidences of a green old age; one marries, another never misses a ball or rout, a third rides to hounds or drives a coach. But the objections that can be most fairly alleged against the whole of the generals of the old *regime* are based less upon their bodily incapacities than upon their inability to keep pace with the times. It may be doubted whether any of them sufficiently realise how momentous are the changes introduced into modern warfare; with them conservatism is ingrained; they are wedded to old ideas: they cannot readily understand that soldiering is now not a profession, but a progressive science in which startling discoveries and new and complex processes upset all preconceived theories and old-fashioned rules. It is no doubt because he belongs to the most scientific branch of the service, and might therefore be expected to rise superior to prejudice, and to keep himself *au courant* with the newest inventions, that Lord Napier of Magdala is made the one bright exception to the rule which would exclude others of his standing from active employment. And even in his case reputation may be said to have travelled a little faster than his deserts; his services have been respectable, but not dazzling, in the Mutiny he was extremely useful, and in China, as second in command to Sir Hope Grants; but there were not wanting critics who called the Abyssinian War a mere picnic or a pleasant military promenade. He is, however saved by a long series of active commands from the drawback which weighs down most officers of Engineers—he is not without experience as a practical leader of men. This is a qualification frequently overlooked, but it is no small element in a general's success; the absence of it may militate against the development of another Engineer, Sir Lintorn Simmons, of whom the wire-pullers and people behind the scene have formed a high estimate, which is perhaps no more than his due. But in Sir Lintorn another and a lower stratum is tapped; lower in rank and junior in point of years, but not inferior in efficiency. Side by side with him stand men like the present commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Paul Haines, an able administrator, who has fallen all his life upon his feet; Sir Charles Staveley, also a good actical general; and Sir David Russell, a disciplinarian of the strictest principles. Observant eye-witnesses concede to Sir Thomas Steele, now commanding at Aldershott, great aptitude in manœuvre; and it might be supposed that their repeated appointment to the head-quarter staff would establish the claims of Sir Charles Ellice and Sir Alfred Horsford to be considered great commanders and generals of high repute. Whether or not, in the case of the two last named, success is not attributable to that courtliness and good breeding which make them personally agreeable to their royal chief rather than to profound ability, can only be proved when—if that ever comes to pass—they are tried by the crucial test of some tremendous occasion. But to one and all of these opportunity to show the power that is in them must come soon, or it will come too late. Ere long the inexorable march of time will remove them also and lay them by on the shelf.

Even were the call to be made to-morrow, it would be among those yet younger and lower down on the military scale that we must seek for men of mark; and when we plunge into these depths the signs are somewhat more satisfactory, the outlook is more encouraging, the hope not altogether illusory, that among them we might find some one capable of saving the Empire or carrying us triumphantly through a great continental war. It may be that we must take many of these tyros still upon trust, that their fame rests rather upon the abnormal insight of enthusiastic friends, that they, like their seniors, have suffered from the national fondness for peace; but even the shallowest prophet may confidently predict for some of them a brilliant future in the career of arms. The central figure of the new men, exemplifying all the merits and defects of the class, is Sir Garnet Wolseley; a general both known and unknown, having accomplished much credited with power to do yet more, undeniably possessed of some great qualities, commonly reputed to exhibit all. But no one can deny him certain valuable gifts, the peculiar heritage of the heaven-born leaders of men—a cool head whenever the most serious issues are at stake, a logical mind, fire, *elan*, shrewd knowledge of men. He has youth, moreover, a rare virtue in an English general; and his shortcomings are not faults, the worst of them a tendency to be too self-reliant, and with it a want of experience in wide operations and the movements of masses on a very extended scale. His most precious talent is his tact in surrounding himself with the ablest followers; no apostle has found more devoted disciples, probably because he represents the hopes and aspirations, of all. Even were he himself to be found wanting in the greatest emergency, it is not improbable that those whom the process of natural selection would force to the front would be the most prominent pupils of his school.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS AND INDIAN FAMINES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

We pointed out in a recent article on Indian railways and other public works that, quite apart from the indirect benefit to the Government which may be claimed as one of the advantages attending their construction, the railways may be said to pay their expenses from the saving which they have rendered possible in other branches of the public expenditure. We took our illustration from the military estimates; but an even stronger case can be made out for railways, and still more for irrigation works, as a means of saving the State, the direct cost arising from the famines with which, in one part or another, India seems to be periodically afflicted. We all know how a famine comes about in that country. A dense population which derives its means of support wholly from the produce of the soil is suddenly deprived of the source of that supply—the rain, which alone enables the land to bring forth the crops on which it subsists. In many parts of India only one sort of food crop is grown, which forms the simple diet of the people; and for the whole tract there is but one sowing time. If the accustomed rain fails to come at that time, the crop equally fails to make its appearance, and the country remains for that season bare and uncultivated. The people eat up what little store of grain has remained over from last season's crop; when that is gone, a few perhaps will wander out into the fields to share with the starving cattle the scanty remnants of herbage still left; a few will carry their sufferings and their bones to some more favored spot, if, as is most likely, they do not drop down and die on the road; but the vast majority die quietly at home. And next year the remnant of survivors—their cattle, their money, and their goods all gone—will attempt a miserable cultivation of the fields no longer denying a return, and easily affording a sufficient crop for the diminished numbers to be fed. When such a calamity overtakes an Indian district, the people cannot help themselves; the mass of them live wholly on the produce of their own fields, and have no money to buy food with; and even if they had, the food, in the absence of roads, could not be brought to them. Yet no complaints would be made, and but for the presence of British officials the existence of the famine, with all the appaling misery attending it, would scarcely be known beyond the place whereit occurred.

Among other consequences of a famine, the Government has to go without its land revenue for that year, and probably to put up with a smaller revenue for many years to come. Indirect taxation of course suffers equally; the survivors have absolutely eaten up everything they possessed, except the soil, and a generation at least must pass before the famine-stricken country recovers its prosperous condition. Such used to be the history of all Indian famines, and such would continue to be their history but for the change effected in the country by the extension of public works. Railways and roads admit of food being brought to a starving people; while well-designed works of irrigation, by ensuring a supply of water to at least a part of the district deprived of its usual rainfall, reduce what would otherwise be a famine to the limits of a scarcity. Where these conditions are wanting the most benevolent intentions will not prevent a famine from occurring even now. That in Orissa in 1866 surprised the local authorities at a season when all communication with the province was cut off, and earnest intentions did not prevent an enormous number of people from dying of starvation. On the other hand, there is forcible evidence in other parts of India of the value of public works in mitigating the effects of drought. In the dry tract of territory known as the North-West Provinces, although the ordinary rainfall begets a bountiful crop from the fruitful ground, the supply of water is so nicely adjusted to the wants of the land that a very small deficiency suffices to change this ordinarily fortile region into a barren waste. Accordingly it has been visited with famines on several occasions. That of 1833 inflicted terrible misery, desolating an enormous area of the finest part of India; and notwithstanding the exertions of the Government, the famine of 1861, which found the great Ganges Canal still in an undeveloped state, and the East India Railway, that now traverses that part of the country, also unfinished, likewise caused severe suffering to a vast number of people. The revenue directly remitted on these two occasions must have come near to the first cost of the Canal. But when the drought of 1866 occurred in the same regions, the railway intersecting them was completed, and the Ganges Canal in full working order; by the aid of artificial irrigation large tracts of land bore crops where not a blade of wheat would otherwise have grown; while the Railway enabled supplies of food to be imported into the country in sufficient quantities and at moderate cost, which else could not have been done. What would otherwise unquestionably have been a famine thus became merely a scarcity.

But further, a change has come over the attitude of the Government in regard to famines. In the time of Warren Hastings a famine was simply a calamity to be mourned, just as pestilence might be; each was regarded as a visitation of Providence, to be lamented, but accepted as inevitable. In the famine of 1833 the action of the Government was limited for the most part to remitting the land revenue, which, indeed, the afflicted people could not possibly have paid. But now it has come to be thought that it is the business of the Government to ward off famines from the people; and accordingly on the first warning that any tract is threatened by the calamity, we have the state of things which was lately to be witnessed in North Behar. Acting under a laudable impulse, and stimulated by English public opinion—expressed, for example, in such declarations as that of the *Times* that the Governor-General would be held responsible to the English nation if even a single life were lost from want of food—the Government throws aside all thought of economy; and the resources of the State are applied without stint to grapple with and overcome the difficulty. Transport operations are organized on an enormous scale; waggons and carts are hired by the thousands; and droves of ponies, which soon eat upon the road the trifling loads they bear, are brought to supplement them, the hirers and sellers naming their own price. So-called "relief works" are started on an enormous scale, such works meaning that every body who puts in an appearance on them is to be maintained at the public cost. By efforts made in this way, regardless of cost, food in abundance is brought into the country: the people are kept alive at the expense of being pauperized; and a large number of European and native contractors retire on the handsome fortunes which they have realized in a single season. The famine in North Bengal cost six millions sterling, for which there is nothing to show except the people alive at the end of it; for the so-called public works undertaken were about as useful as works executed under such conditions always will be. We are not finding fault with the local Government, which under the circumstances had no other course to pursue. When a work of this sort has to be taken up in a hurry, there must needs be waste and extravagance, and fortunes will be made out of it; but the moral to be drawn is that the same money, or probably a moderate fraction of it, laid out judiciously beforehand in works of irrigation, would have rendered the famine an impossibility; while the same money laid out on a Railway, even if it did not give a full direct return, would have enabled food to be imported into the district at a moderate price, and, if it had not superseded the necessity for direct action by the State, would at least have prevented the great waste of money on cart and cattle transport which actually occurred. That part of India is now, we believe, to be rendered safe against a recurrence of these visitations by protective works of irrigation and light railroads; but there are still other enormous tracts unprotected; and, as drought in some part of the country may be regarded as the normal condition of things in India, we must be prepared for a repetition of the wasteful proceedings of 1874, unless the Government has the firmness to exercise a wise foresight in the matter and to anticipate the evil. As we write, the news comes of a threatening famine in Western India; and the local talk is all of relief works, which means that the people are to be maintained at the public cost under the fiction that they are earning their dole on the improvised and ill-considered undertakings which go by that name. In reality, relief works are at best a means of feeding the wretched people who, even with all this assistance, have to be let off paying their land rent for the year; so that the Government, while pouring out money without stint, will be receiving less than usual.

With these repeated warnings confronting us the question seems to be, not whether—as was suggested by the *Times*, which laid down the moral position of the Indian Government in respect of the consequences of starvation—too much is being done in this way, but whether enough is being done to anticipate and repel these constant inroads. No doubt considerable boldness is required to pursue such a policy persistently, and the merits of the case have been a good deal obscured by the extravagant estimates of profits which the advocates of irrigation are too much in the habit of framing. Some works of this kind have no doubt yielded enormous returns; but the most favourable ground has now been taken up, and the works still to be undertaken will probably furnish at the outside not more than the interest on their cost in a direct form. The importance of the direct return, on the other hand, can hardly be pressed too much; and certainly the Government cannot be accused of excessive precipitancy, for there is not a single work of this class which cannot be traced to the incidence of a past famine in the locality where the work is constructed. The Ganges Canal was the result of the famine of 1833; the additional canals since constructed from that great river were set in hand under the influence of the feelings aroused by the two subsequent famines in the Doab. The Indian Government, in fact, is perpetually engaged in locking its stable door after the horse is stolen. A canal to traverse the populous and important country of Oudh has been talked about for years past, and the scheme has been prepared in detail and then shelved; let Oudh be visited by a famine, and the canal will be undertaken immediately.

Of course there is a danger of doing too much in this line. It is easy to sink money in public works which would give no return, direct or indirect. And irrigation works might be constructed of a kind to fail in supplying water just at the time of drought. But these schemes have to run the gauntlet of criticism, both of the advisers of the Governor-General in India and of the Indian Council at home, before they can be adopted; and it is not a bad test of the policy hitherto pursued by the Indian Government, at least as regards the question whether it has gone too fast in this way, to review what has been done, and to see whether anything is superfluous. From this point of view it may be confidently asserted that there is not a single public work of any magnitude in India of which the Government regrets the execution, except the Godavery navigation, which was a work forced on the Government of India by the authorities at home, acting under the advice of Sir Arthur Cotton, and which the Government had the moral courage to stop while it was still incomplete, and after about half a million sterling had been spent to no purpose rather than go on throwing good money after bad. Not, however, that we wish to be hard on Sir Arthur Cotton, to whom, notwithstanding this mistake of recommending the Government to waste half a million of money in trying to create a very dangerous navigation for a very small part of the year, through an uninhabited and deadly line of country, India is nevertheless under a lasting obligation; for it was to his unremitting exertions in the cause of irrigation at a time when the value of such measures was little understood, and when he stood alone in his advocacy, that the great works were undertaken in the Southern parts of the peninsula which have converted the districts affected by them into gardens of cultivation. And when we hear of proposals from the same quarter for superseding railways by canals, with steamboat navigation to be carried on at twenty-five miles an hour, we must remember that enthusiasm naturally tends to extremes, and that the gallant veteran, notwithstanding occasional eccentricities, has deserved well of the country which was for so many years the scene of his enduring labours.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

(*Athenæum.*)

Nov. 25th.

I shall indeed deeply regret if the manner in which I expressed myself in my "note" of November 11 should provoke any unseemly discussion over the official translation of the Queen's new title of Empress which has been adopted in India, viz., *Kaizar-i-Hind* [in Hindi, *Hind ka Kaizar*]. I have, however, read Prof Mir Aulad's strictly critical letter on my note with great interest, and some instruction. He is far too complimentary in speaking of me as "your learned contributor." I have ventured to write on the present subject simply as one who has been practically familiar with the use of Oriental titles. I have no scholarship or book-learning of any sort on the subject; and, as Prof. Mir Aulad writes *ex cathedra*, I—*impar congressus Achilli*—would fain bow to him in silence. I have the greatest diffidence in replying to the learned and accomplished Dublin Professor of Arabic, and would yield to the feeling, but that I feel sure Prof. Mir Aulad has momentarily forgotten certain facts of the greatest pertinence to the present matter, which happen, however, to have been very strongly impressed by practical circumstances on my own mind. I will venture, therefore, to reply *seriatim* to the several exceptions which he has raised in to-day's *Athenæum* to my note of the 11th inst. *Indocti discant et ament meminisse periti.*

A. He says that *Shri* is commonly addressed in Bengal to every lady and gentleman. But that does not make it less appropriate before *Rani*. In Bombay *Shri* is applied to departed and, as it were, *quasi*-deified ancestors. I suggested it before *Rani*, in the Queen's Indian style, because it is one of his Highness the Maharaja of Pattiala's titles which run—*Shri Maharaja Rujigar Dowlat-i-Inglisi*, "consecrated Great King of Kings, the favoured child of the English." A significant title in every way, for he, the *Shri Maharajah Rujigar*, places himself as a child at the knee of the English as the paramount power in India. Mark, also the mixture of languages in the style. I was led to suggest *Shri* before *Rani* also by the unquestionable example of some of the most ancient Hindu inscriptions in India; and *Shri Shri Rani* would have been still better than *Shri Rani*—thus, *Maharaj Adiraja, Shri Shri Rani Victoria, Kaizar-i-Hind.*

B. I cited the title of the *Nawab* "Begum of Bhopal" as an instance of a masculine title applied to a native Indian reigning Princess. Prof. Mir Aulad says: "I had the honour of being the guest of her Highness Nawab Shad Jahan Begum for several months, but never did I, either in writing or speaking, see or hear the word *Nawab*, when applied to her Highness used in the masculine gender." This seems unanswerable, and my answer to it under the present head will be incomplete, but complete under head C. I, too, thirt-five years ago, was a constant guest,—a nursery-playmate of her Highness the *Nawab* Shad Jehan *Begum Sahiba*; while, I think, the Kudsia Begum was still alive. I forget almost all about it, and certainly remember nothing of her Highness's titles. But when the late Sikander Begum, the famous "Begum of Bhopal" of 1857, was in Bombay; some years ago, I was received by her Highness almost as her son; and, if I remember rightly, I always spoke of her either as the *Nawab Sahiba* or the *Begum Sahiba*. I was always very particular, in speaking of or to natives in India, to observe the strictest etiquette as to their titles, whether of right or courtesy; and relying, I must confess, after ten years' absence, rather on instinctive feeling than my memory, I believe that I used the masculine title whenever I spoke of the late Begum as a ruler—as *Nawab*,—and the feminine—*Begum Sahiba*—when speaking of her Highness in her personal character and social and domestic relations. But, apart from this, the whole history of the Begums of Bhopal, their names, the collocation of the titles in their full style and the whole force of Eastern usage—as I shall presently incontestably prove—goes to show that the title of *Nawab* in their case, at least, is used only in the masculine gender.

C. It is inconceivable to me, indeed, how Prof. Mir Aulad should, with reference to the title *Kazar-i-Hind* (in Hindi, *Hind ka Kaziar*), write:—"A purely masculine title, applied to the Queen, can have no reasonable excuse. . . . It surpasses all in absurdity, *at least, according to our Eastern idea.*" Why, in the diplomatic intercourse of the Persians and Turks with the Courts of Europe, whenever they have had to address a reigning Empress or Queen, they have always applied to them the title of *Padshah*. Thus the Empress Catherine was always styled *Padshah*. The Turks have always applied the same title to Queen Victoria, and so have the Persians since 1839. But—and to the very point—when the Sultana Rezia, the daughter of the Slave-King Altmash, succeeded to the throne of Delhi, A.D. 1236-39, she assumed the title of *Sultan*, notwithstanding which she is still designated in English books as the "Sultana" Rezia and Rezia "Begum." Surely the force of precedent could no further go. Every precedent and every analogy is, in fact, in favour of the Queen assuming a masculine title of supremacy in India. Feminine title all throughout India imply inferiority, and surely, after this example of *Sultan* (a) Rezia, Prof. Mir Aulad will not again argue that the Queen should be designated, for instance, *Sultana* and not *Sultan*, because "a purely masculine title can have no reasonable excuse. . . . . and surpasses inabsurdity, *at last, according to our Eastern idea.*" The Hungarians are Turks, in the wider sense of the word also, and did they not insist on the Empress Maria Theresa being their Rex?

I may add that the Queen could not be styled *Sultan*, for it is a delegated title, implying dependence on the Caliphate. It is a tittle of the Sunni Mohammedans, and was first introduced into India by Mahmoud of Gazni. But when Baber and his descendants had established the Mo(n)gol dynasty of Delhi, they superseded the title of *Sultan* by *Padshah*, expressly to show that their empire was founded on the absolutely independent and indefeasible rights of conquest. The title of *Malika*, by which Her Majesty is at present officially designated in India, is utterly wrong and inappropriate. In the Mo(n)gol Court of Delhi, it was applied only to princesses and the wives of the feudatory princes and chiefs. The Imperial Princesses were, indeed, generally styled *Sultan Begum*; and the wife of any noble, *Amir, Malek, Khan, Mirza*, or *Nawab* was, by the etiquette of Delhi emperors, styled *Malika*. Nur Mahal and Mumtaz Mahal (the queen who lies buried in Taj of Agra), the wives of Jehangir and Shah Jehan, both bore the title of *Padshah Begum*.

Prof. Mir Aulad gives a perfectly new translation of the new title of Empress of India, namely, *Taj-Bakhsh-i-Hindustan*,—"The King-maker of India,"—which is most ingenious, for, by the numerical value of the letters, it gives the date of the assumption of the new title. It might be added to the imperial style, as also *Zilla Subanahu*—"the Shadow of God on Earth," proposed by the Talukdars of Oude in 1873, Scindia, Holkar, the Nizam [*i. e.* Vicegerent], &c., have each many titles to their names. But for myself, I dislike the sort of rococo flourishing and contortions of all such titles. Indeed, I dislike any purely Hindu or Mahomedan title being added to the style of the sovereigns of England, and it is by our own instincts, in lesser matters as well as greater, and not by other people's, that we English folk shall ever govern the world. But a translation of "Empress of India" was almost a necessity, and it was a most auspicious necessity which led to the adoption of such a translation of the new title as *Kaizar-i-Hind* [in Hindi, *Hind ka Kaizar*]. I repeat, the Government has made a great hit all round.

George Birdwood.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 27.

I have read with much interest the letter of Prof. Mir Aulad 'Ali upon the subject of the proper translation of Her Majesty's title of Empress of India. I quite agree with him that the proposed rendering, *Shri Kaizar-i-Hind*, is preposterous; for it is not only ungrammatical, but entirely at variance with the genius of the language. Such a title used in official documents would produce too ludicrous an effect. Almost all the existing Oriental titles for emperor, empress, or sovereign are open to some objection, either from their implying in their original meaning a more or less dependent degree of sovereignty, or from their having been used by monarchs of not entirely absolute power. For these reasons, Bádsháh, Sultán, Khakan, Malikah, &c., are all inadmissible. Of existing titles, the most literal and most obvious translation (which Prof. Mir Aulad Ali also proposes), viz., *Shahanshah-i Hind*, has, to my mind, one objection: it is used by the Shah of Persia with the additional words, *a'azam-i-bi 'listiklal* "greatest and independent," thus suggesting that there might be an emperor of Persia neither "greatest nor "independent." This may, perhaps, seem a subtle and hypercritical objection, but it must be borne in mind that Oriental do attach extreme importance to such subtleties. Witness the fact that the British Government in India were charged with having treacherously contemplated the annexation of Oude long before the complaints were made which led to that result simply because in a letter from the then Governor General to the King the formula "may his prosperity be continual," was employed instead of 'my his kingdom endure." Again, when Shah Mahmud Ghaznavi, who was the son of a slave, petitioned the Caliph for a new and higher title after his Indian conquests, his suzerain considerately dubbed him *wali*, which means "Ruler," "Saint," "Royal favourite," or "Slave"!

The title proposed by Prof. Mir Aulad Ali of taj-bakhsh-i-Hindustan, is an exceedingly happy one in every respect. It expresses absolute and paramount sovereignty; it follows historical precedent, every one of the former emperors of India having adopted some new title; and lastly, the fact that it forms a chronogram of the date (1876) of the year in which Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress, is in itself a circumstance in which any Oriental, Hindu or Muslim, would recognize a happy augury for the future.

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HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
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NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	24	26
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	20	22
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FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
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HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	45	47
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AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old.........gold seal	35
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VINO PURO, very pale, dry......... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ....green seal	21
MANZANILLA ....red seal	19
PALE, dry medium ....yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ....pink seal	17
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All in Bond in India,

	4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	38	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294
,, black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

		Per dozen.	
P.C *	Blue Capsule	Rs. 17	0
Do.	in Flasks	9	8
Do.	Half flasks	6	0
P.O. **	White Capsule	19	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	10	8
S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule	23	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	12	8
V.S.O.P ****	Black Capsule	27	0
Do.	do in Pints flasks	14	8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11	8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		14	0
FIELDS GIN		14	0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure,		15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9	8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	10-0	196	..
,, ,, ***	8-0	158	...
,, ,, **	6-0	124	...
,, ,, *	5-8	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for Ditto .... 1 Gall Rs. 2 0 Each
Do. do. do. .... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. .... 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS

	In Bond.	
* ONE STAR, in great demand	16	8
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	17	8
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	24	8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	18	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	20	0
** TWO STARS	20	0
*** THREE STARS, superior	23	0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	34	0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange and White	40	42
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7½	—
Do. YELLOW ,, ,,	6	—
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	44	48
NOYAU best	40	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	32
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	27	—
ASSORTED LIQUEURS CHOICE	—	24
VERMOUTH	17	—

COOPER A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND PORTER,
Bottled by the Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. Net Cash.

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Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
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N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1868,

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Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
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Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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New West of England Coatings, Angola Trowserings, Fine Scotch Cheviots, Riding Cords, Best Linen and Cotton Drills, Shikar Materials, &c.

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Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

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Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades.....from / A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
The every Best Angolas made	18	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

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MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
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Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	0
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Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8	0

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The above are the best Clocks adapted for, Travelling.

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TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL .... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL .... ,, 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

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Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

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HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years, large and powerful, good tempered, well suited for a heavy weight, Rs. 400.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years, 14-1½ high, strongly built, rides and drives well, Rs. 400.

A well-bred English dappled Grey Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.

A powerful Chesnut Australian Gelding, 9 years, suitable for Brougham, Rs. 400.

A powerful Grey Arab, 8 years, 14-2 high, has carried 14 stone and is an excellent double harness horse, Rs. 600.

A high-caste Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands high, with beautiful paces, would make a splendid horse for a lady, Rs.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 9th December 1876

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ,,	4,271,[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years —(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale*; (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) as a payment in Cash.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [WITHOUT THIS THE BEST OF SYSTEMS CANNOT SUCCEED]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund during the year is about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its commencement.
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16.8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December 1873	Rs.	78 968	9	6
Do. Do. 1874		2,00,752	6	4
Do. Do. 1875	*	3,38,350	5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,857,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ....£ 76,925
Do. 1862 ....£300,690
Do. 1872 ....£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 6	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.— MADRAS; Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.